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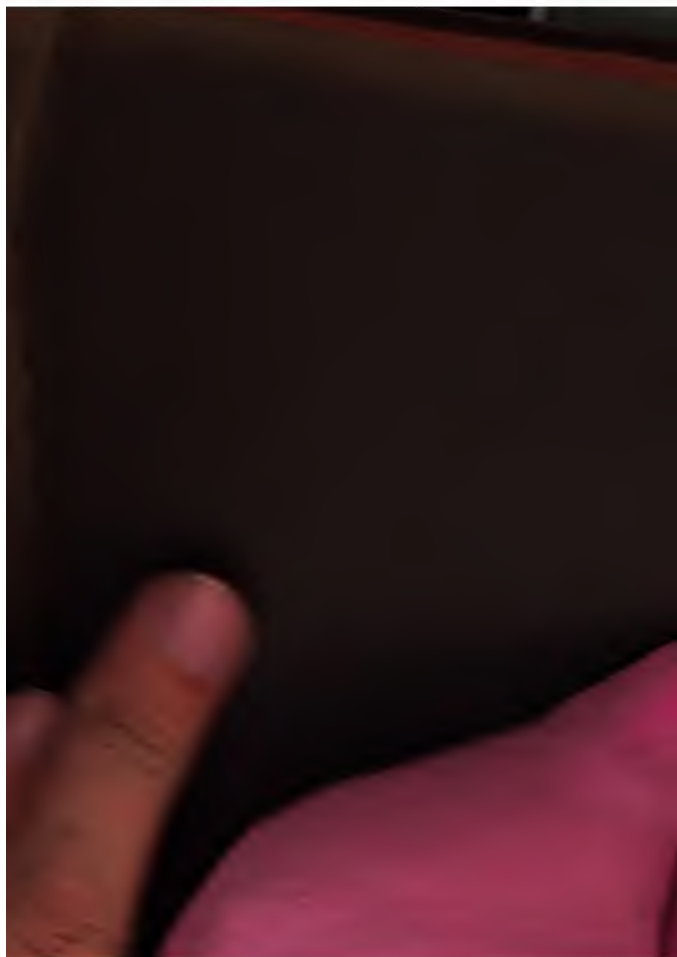
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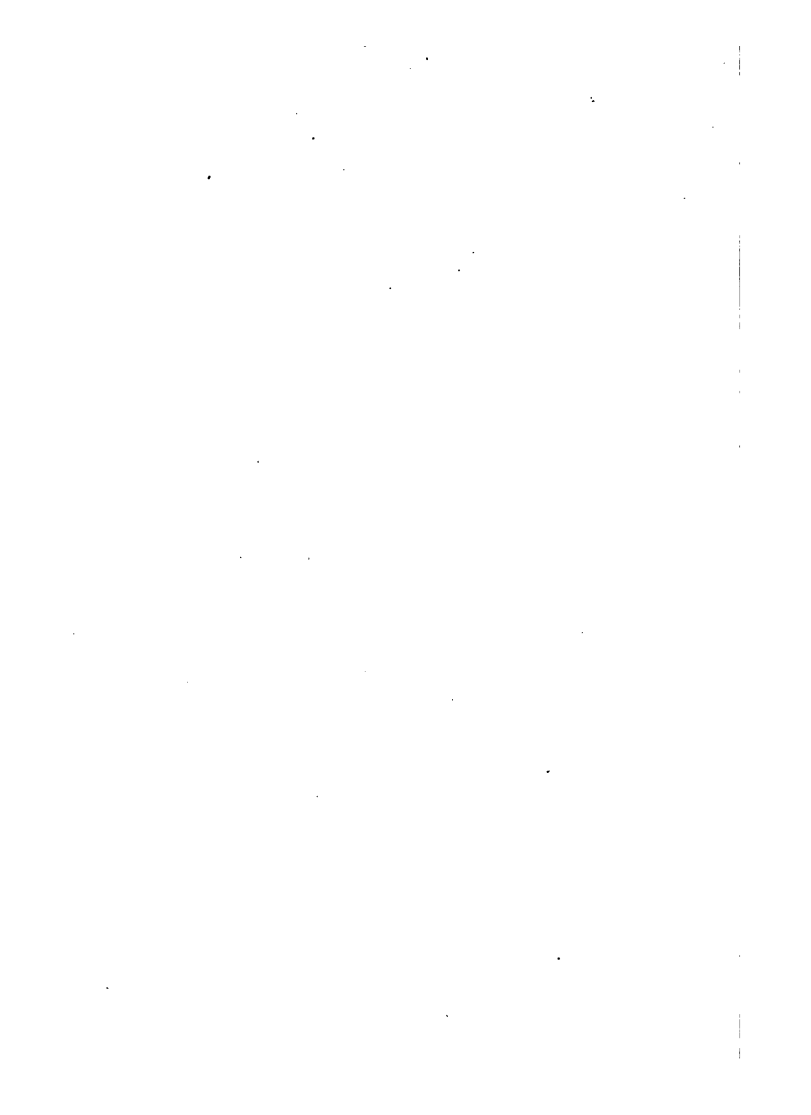
HORACE
BOOK II.



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*W*_H*I*_T*E*'*S* *G*_R*A**M**M**A**R* *S*_C*H**O**O**L* *T*_E*X**T**S*

THE SECOND BOOK
OF THE
ODES OF HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY
AND
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c.

BY
JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

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P R E F A C E.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek, word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON : June, 1876.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

METRES AND VERSES

OCCURRING IN THE

SECOND BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE.

METRE (μέτρον, "measure") denotes sometimes a definite order of verses; sometimes a combination of two feet (διποδία), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapæst); and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term "Metre," as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word μέτρον; viz. *monometer*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *pentameter*, *hexameter*, i.e. "of one metre, of two metres," etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (στροφικός, "pertaining to a στροφή, or the turning" of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, "the strain sung" during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called *Distichon* (δίστιχον, "of two rows or verses"); when four, *Tetrasilichon* (τετραστιχον, "of four rows or verses").

METRES.

I. *Alcaic Metre* or *Strophē*:—two Alcaic hendecasyllables, an Alcaic enneasyllable, and an Alcaic decasyllable. Odes 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20.

II. *First Asclepiadean Strophē* or *Stanza*:—three lesser Asclepiad verses followed by a Glyconic. Ode 12.

III. *Sapphic Metre* or *Strophē*:—three Sapphic hendecasyllables, and an Adonius. Odes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16.

IV. *Trochaic Metre*:—a Trochaic dimeter catalectic followed by an Iambic trimeter catalectic. Ode 18.

VERSES.

Verses are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the "Base" (*βάσις*, in the meaning of "a foundation").

A verse written in *διποδία* (except the *Anapæstic*), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (*ἀκαταληκτικός*, "not leaving off"). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (*καταληκτικός*, "leaving off"); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (*βραχυκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off short"); of three syllables—in other words having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic* (*ὑπερκαταληκτικός*, "leaving off excessively").

N.B. *Casura* (*casura*, "a cutting"; hence "a pause or division" in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a line by the end of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of "division, a cutting asunder") is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines ‖. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure + being placed after its last syllable.

SIMPLE AND COMPOUND VERSES. vii

SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

1. *Adonius* or *Adonic Verse*:—a dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the other a spondee or trochee:

Splēndēt | ūsu.
Cōrpōrē | lānguor.

2. *Alcaic enneasyllable* (line of nine syllables):—an Iambic trimeter hypercatalectic. Strictly, the first foot should be a spondee: cæsure occurs at the third half foot, and incision at the close of the third foot:

Cui laūr|ūs ē|tērnōs || hōnōr|es.*

There are occasional departures from this arrangement:
e.g.

Rēs ōr|ānā|rīs grānd|ē mū|nus.
Ab in|sōlēt|i tēm|pōrā|tam.

3. *Trochaic dimeter catalectic* (= four trochees less by one syllable):

Lārgē|ōrē | flāgē|o.
Līmē|ēs cū|tēnē|um.

4. *Iambic trimeter catalectic* (= six iambs less by one syllable), with cæsure at the fifth half foot (*penthemimeral cæsure*):—in the first and third feet a spondee may be used:

Mēū | rēniā|ē in | dēmō | lēcūn|ar.*
Ignō|tūls hēr|ēs rēg|am ōc|ūpā|vi.*

A tribrach is also found as the representative of a short and long syllable:

Rēgūm|quē pūllr|is nāc | sētēll|ēs Ōrc|i.*

COMPOUND VERSES.

1. VERSE with a DACTYLIC BASE.

Alcaic decasyllable (line of ten syllables):—two dactyls as base, followed by two trochees (trochaic monometer):

Sūppōsē|tōs cūnēr + |i dōl|ōso.
Dālmātē|ō pēpēr + |ū trē|ūmpho.

2. VERSES with a SPONDAIC BASE.

a. *Lesser Asclepiad Verse*:—a spondee as base, followed by two choriambi and an iambus. Incision takes place at the close of the first choriambus.

Cāntūs + | mē vōlūt || dicēre lūc|īdum.
Fūlgēt + | s ōcūlōs || ēt bēnē mūt|ūis.

b. *Glyconic Verse*:—a spondee as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus.

Āptā + | rī cūhāræ | mōdis.
Fūlgēs + | cōntrēmūt | dōmus.

3. VERSES with a TROCHAIC BASE.

Sapphic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables):—a trochaic monometer, of which the second foot is always a spondee, as base; followed by a dactyl and two trochees. Cæsure properly takes place at the first syllable of the dactyl.

Nullūs | ārgēt + | ō cōlōr | ēst āv'āris*
Ābdū|ō tērr + | s īnīm|icē | lāmna.*

The cæsure sometimes, yet rarely, occurs after the first short syllable of the dactyl.

Flūmēn | ēt rēgn + | ātā pēt|ām Lāc|ōni.*

4. VERSE with IAMBIC BASE.

Alcaic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables):—an iambic dimeter hypercatalectic as base, followed by a choriambus and an iambus. Incision takes place at the end of the base,

Jām nūnc | mīnāc + | mūrmūrē cōrn|ūm.
Āmic|ē Vālg|ī + || stāt glāclēs | īners.

The base being iambic, an iambus might be expected to be at least frequent in the first foot. This, however, is rarely the case, the spondee being generally employed.

Q. HORATI
FLACCI CARMINUM
LIBER SECUNDUS.

I.

MOTUM ex Metello consule civicum,
Bellique causas et vitia et modos,
Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque
Principum amicitias, et arma
Nondum explatis uncta cruoribus, 5
Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ,
Tractas, et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.
Paulum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
Desit theatris : mox, ubi publicas 10
Res ordinâris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,
Insigne mæstis præsidium reis
Et consulenti Pollio curiæ,
Cui laurus æternos honores 15
Dalmatico peperit triumpho.

Jam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
 Perstringis aures, jam litui strepunt,
 Jam fulgor armorum fugaces
 Terret equos equitumque vultūs. 20

Audire magnos jam videor duces
 Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
 Et cuncta terrarum subacta
 Præter atrocem animum Catonis.

Juno, et deorum quisquis amicior 25
 Afris inultâ cesserat impotens
 Tellure, victorū nepotes
 Rettulit inferias Jugurthæ.

Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
 Campus sepulcris impia prælia 30
 Testatur, auditumque Medis
 Hesperiae sonitum ruinæ?

Qui gurgēs, aut quæ flumina lugubris
 Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniæ
 Non decoloravere cædes? 35
 Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?

Sed ne, relictis, Musa procax, jocis,
 Cææ retractes munera neniae:
 Mecum Dionæo sub antro
 Quære modos levioꝛe plectro. 40

II.

NULLUS argento color est avaris
 Abdito terris, inimice lamnæ,

CARMINUM LIB. II. ūi.

3

Crispe Sallusti, nisi temperato
Splendeat usu.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni :
Illum aget pennā metuente solvi
Fama superstes.

5

Latiùs regnes avidum domando
Spiritus, quàm si Libyam remotis
Gadibus jungas, et uterque Pœnus
Serviat uni.

10

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.

15

Redditum Cyri solio Phraaten
Dissidens plebi numero beatorum
Eximit Virtus, populumque falsis
Dedocet uti

20

Vocibus ; regnum et diadema tutum
Deferens uni propriamque laurum,
Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
Spectat acervos.

III.

ÆQUAM memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatam
Lætitiā, moriture Delli,

- Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris, 5
 Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
 Festos reclinatum beâris
 Interiore notâ Falerni.
- Quò pinus ingens albaque populus
 Umbram hospitalem consociare amant 10
 Ramis ? quid obliquo laborat
 Lympha fugax trepidare rivo ?
- Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
 Flores amœnæ ferre jube rosæ,
 Dum res et ætas et Sororum 15
 Fila trium patiuntur atra,
- Cedes coëmptis saltibus, et domo,
 Villâque, flavus quàm Tiberis lavit ;
 Cedes, et exstructis in altum
 Divitiis potietur heres. 20
- Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho,
 Nil interest, an pauper et infimâ
 De gente sub divo moreris,
 Victima nil miserantis Orci.
- Omnes eòdem cogimur ; omnium 25
 Versatur urnâ seriùs ociùs
 Sors exitura, et nos in æternum
 Exsilium impositura cymbæ.

IV.

NE sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori,
 Xanthia Phoeu ! Prius insolentem

Serva Briseïs niveo colore
Movit Achillem :

Movit Ajacem Telamone natum
Forma captivæ dominum Tecmessæ :
Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine raptā,

5

Barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ
Thessalo victore, et ademptus Hector
Tradidit fessis leviora tolli
Pergama Graiis.

10

Nescias, an te generum beati
Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes :
Regium certe genus et Penates
Mæret iniquos.

15

Crede non illam tibi de scelestā
Plebe delectam ; neque sic fidelem,
Sic lucro aversam, potuisse nasci
Matre pudendā.

20

Brachia et vultum teretesque suras
Integer laudo : fuge suspicari,
Cujus octavum trepidavit ætas
Claudere lustrum.

V.

NONDUM subactā ferre jugum valet
Cervice, nondum munia comparis
Æquare, nec tauri ruentis
In Venerem tolerare pondus.

Circa virentes est animus tuæ	5
Campos juvencæ, nunc fluviis gravem	
Solantis æstum, nunc in udo	
Ludere cum vitulis salicto	
Prægestientis. Tolle cupidinem	
Immitis uvæ : jam tibi lividos	10
Distinguet Auctumnus racemos	
Purpureo varius colore.	
Jam te sequetur : currit enim ferox	
Ætas, et illi, quos tibi dempserit,	
Apponet annos : jam protervā	15
Fronte petet Lalage maritum :	
Dilecta, quantum non Pholoë fugax,	
Non Chloris albo sic humero nitens,	
Ut pura nocturno renidet	
Luna mari, Gnidiusve Gyges ;	20
Quem si puellarum insereres choro,	
Mirè sagaces falleret hospites	
Discrimen obscurum solutis	
Crinibus ambiguoque vultu.	

VI.

SEPTIMI, Gades aditure mecum et	
Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, et	
Barbaras Syrtes, ubi Maura semper	
Æstuat unda,	
Tibur, Argeo positum colono,	5
Sit mea sedes utinam senectæ,	

Sit modus lasso maris et viarum
Militiæque.

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto. 10

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet, ubi non Hymetto
Mella decedunt, viridique certat
Bacca Venafro. 15

Ver ubi longum tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas, et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernais
Invidet uvis. 20

Ille te mecum locus et beatæ
Postulant arces : ibi tu calentem
Debitâ sparges lacrimâ favillam
Vatis amici.

VII.

O SÆPE mecum tempus in ultimum
Deducte, Bruto militiæ duce,
Quis te redonavit Quiritem
Dīs patriis Italoque cœlo,
Pompei meorum prime sodalium ? 5
Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero
Fregi coronatus nitentes
Malobathro Syrio capillos.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
 Sensi, relictā non bene parmulā ; 10
 Quum fracta virtus, et minaces
 Turpe solum tetigere mento.

Sed me per hostes Mercurius celer
 Denso paventem sustulit aëre :
 Te rursus in bellum resorbens 15
 Unda fretis tulit æstuosis.

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem,
 Longaque fessum militiā latus
 Depone sub lauru meā, nec
 Parce cadis tibi destinatis. 20

Oblivioso levia Massico
 Ciboria exple : funde capacibus
 Unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
 Deproperare apio coronas

Curatve myrtō ? quem Venus arbitrum 25
 Dicet bibendi ? Non ego saniùs
 Bacchabor Edonis : recepto
 Dulce mihi furere est amico.

VIII.

ULLA si juris tibi pejerati
 Pœna, Barine, nocuisset unquam,
 Dente si nigro fieres vel uno
 Turpior ungui,

Crederem. Sed tu, simul obligasti 5
 Perfidum votis caput, enitescis

Pulchrior multo, juvenumque prodis
Publica cura.

Expedi matris cineres opertos
Fallere, et toto taciturna noctis
Signa cum cœlo, gelidâque divos
Morte carentes. 10

Ridet hoc, inquam, Venus ipsa, rident
Simplices Nymphæ, ferus et Cupido,
Semper ardentes acuens sagittas
Cote cruentâ. 15

Adde, quod pubes tibi crescit omnis,
Servitus crescit nova, nec priores
Impiæ tectum dominæ relinquunt
Sæpe minati. 20

Te suis matres metuunt juvencis,
Te senes parci, miseræque nuper
Virgines nuptæ, tua ne retardet
Aura maritos.

IX.

NON semper imbres nubibus hispidos
Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ
Usque ; nec Armeniis in oris,

Amice Valgi, stat glacies iners
Menses per omnes, aut Aquilonibus
Querceta Gargani laborant,
Et foliis viduantur orni. 5

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysten ademptum, nec tibi Vespero 10
 Surgente decedunt amores,
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.

At non ter ævo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antilochum senex
 Annos ; nec impubem parentes 15
 Troïlon, aut Phrygiæ sorores

Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum, et potiùs nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropæa
 Cæsar, et rigidum Niphaten, 20

Medumque flumen, gentibus additum
 Victis, minores volvere vortices,
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exiguus equitare campis.

X.

RECTIUS vives, Licini, neque altum
 Semper urgendo, neque, dum procellas
 Cautus horrescis, nimiùm premendo
 Litùs iniquum.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem 5
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ
 Sobrius aulâ.

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
 Pinus, et celsæ graviore casu 10

Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis
Alteram sortem bene præparatum
Pectus. Informes hiemes reducit 15
Jupiter, idem

Summōvet. Non, si male nunc, et olim
Sic erit. Quondam citharā tacentem
Suscitat Musam, neque semper arcum
Tendit Apollo. 20

Rebus angustis animosus atque
Fortis appare ; sapienter idem
Contraheis vento nimiū secundo
Turgida vela.

XI.

QUID bellicosus Cantaber, et Scythes,
Hirpine Quinti, cogitet Hadriā
Divisus objecto, remittas
Quærere : nec trepides in usum

Poscentis ævi pauca. Fugit retro 5
Levis Juventas, et Decor ; aridā
Pellente lascivos Amores
Canitie facilemque Somnum.

Non semper idem floribus est honor
Vernis ; neque uno Luna rubens nitet 10
Vultu : quid æternis minorem
Consiliis animum fatigas ?

Cur non sub altā vel platano vel hac
 Pinu jacentes sic temere, et rosā
 Canos odorati capillos, 15
 Dum licet, Assyriāque nardo
 Potamus uncti ? Dissipat Evius
 Curas edaces. Quis puer ociūs
 Restinguet ardentis Falerni
 Pocula prætereunte lymphā ? 20
 Quis devium scortum eliciet domo
 Lyden ? eburnā, dic age, cum lyrā
 Maturet, incomptam Lacænæ
 More comam religata nodo.

XII.

NOLIS longa feræ bella Numantiæ,
 Nec dirum Hannibalem, nec Siculum mare
 Pœno purpureum sanguine, mollibus
 Aptari citharæ modis,
 Nec sævos Lapithas, et nimium mero 5
 Hylæum, domitosve Herculeā manu
 Telluris juvenes, unde periculum
 Fulgens contremuit domus
 Saturni veteris : tuque pedestribus
 Dices historiis prælia Cæsaris, 10
 Mæcenās, meliūs, ductaque per vias
 Regum colla minacium.
 Me dulces dominæ Musa Licymniæ
 Cantūs, me voluit dicere lucidum

CARMINUM LIB. II. xiii.

Fulgentes oculos, et bene mutuis Fidum pectus amoribus :	13
Quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris, Nec certare joco, nec dare brachia Ludentem nitidis virginibus, sacro Dianæ celebris die.	15
Num tu, quæ tenuit dives Açhæmenes, Aut pinguis Phrygiæ Mygdonias opes, Permutare velis crine Licymniæ, Plenas aut Arabum domos ?	20
Dum flagrantia detorquet ad oscula Cervicem, aut facili sævitiâ negat, Quæ poscente magis gaudeat eripi, Interdum rapere occupet.	25

XIII,

ILLE et nefasto te posuit die, Quicumque primùm, et sacrilegâ manu Produxit, arbos, in nepotum Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi.	
Illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia Sparsisse nocturno cruore Hospitis ; ille venena Colcha,	5
Et quidquid usquam concipitur nefas, Tractavit, agro qui statuit meo Te triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput immerentis.	10

Quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis
 Cautum est in horas. Navita Bosporum
 Pœnus perhorrescit, neque ultra
 Cæca timet aliunde fata ; 15

Miles sagittas et celerem fugam
 Parthi, catenas Parthus et Italum
 Robur ; sed improvisa leti
 Vis rapuit rapietque gentes. 20

Quam pæne furvæ regna Proserpinæ,
 Et judicantem vidimus Æacum,
 Sedesque discretas piorum, et
 Æoliis fidibus querentem

Sappho puellis de popularibus ; 25
 Et te sonantem pleniùs aureo,
 Alcææ, plectro dura navis,
 Dura fugæ mala, dura belli !

Utrumque sacro digna silentio
 Mirantur Umbræ dicere ; sed magis 30
 Pugnas et exactos tyrannos
 Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus.

Quid mirum ? ubi iâis carminibus stupens
 Demittit atras belua centiceps
 Aures, et intorti capillis 35
 Eumenidum recreantur angues ;

Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
 Dulci laborum decipitur sono ;
 Nec curat Orion leones
 Aut timidos agitare lyncas. 40

XIV.

EHEU fugaces, Postume, Postume,
Labuntur anni, nec pietas moram
Rugis et instanti senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti.

Non, si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies,
Amice, places illacrimabilem
Plutona tauris; qui ter amplum
Geryonen Tityonque tristi

5

Compescit undā, scilicet omnibus,
Quicumque terræ munere vescimur,
Enavigandā, sive reges
Sive inopes erimus coloni.

10

Frustra cruento Marte carebimus
Fractisque rauci fluctibus Hadriæ;
Frustra per auctumnos nocentem
Corporibus metuemus Austrum:

15

Visendus ater flumine languido
Cocytus errans, et Danai genus
Infame, damnatusque longi
Sisyphus Æolides laboris.

20

Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor; neque harum, quas colis, arborum
Te, præter invisas cupressos,
Ulla brevem dominum sequetur.

Absumet heres Cæcuba dignior
Servata centum clavibus, et mero

25

Tinget pavimentum superbum
Pontificum potiore cœnis.

XV.

JAM pauca aratro jugera regiæ
Moles relinquent : undique latiùs
Extentâ visentur Lucrino
Stagna lacu : platanusque cœlebs

Evincet ulmos : tum violaria et 5
Myrtûs et omnis copia narium,
Spargent olivetis odorem
Fertilibus domino priori ;

Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos
Excludet ictûs. Non ita Romuli 10
Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis
Auspiciis, veterumque normâ.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
Metata privatis opacam 15
Porticus excipiebat Arcton ;

Nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem
Leges sinebant, oppida publico
Sumptu jubentes et deorum
Templa novo decorare saxo. 20

XVI.

OTIUM divos rogat in patenti
Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes

Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
Sidera nautis ;

Otium bello furiosa Thrace, 5
Otium Medi pharetrâ decori,
Grosphæ, non gemmis neque purpurâ ven-
ale neque auro.

Non enim gazæ neque consularis
Summovet lictor miseros tumultûs 10
Mentis, et curas laqueata circum
Tecta volantes.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensâ tenui salinum :
Nec leves somnos timor aut cupido 15
Sordidus aufert.

Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo
Multa ? quid terras alio calentes
Sole mutamus ? Patriæ quis exsul
Se quoque fugit ? 20

Scandit æratas vitiosa naves
Cura, nec turmas equitum relinquit,
Ocior cervis, et agente nimbos
Ocior Euro.

Lætus in præsens animus quod ultrâ est 25
Oderit curare, et amara lento
Temperet risu ; nihil est ab omni
Parte beatum.

Abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem,
Longa Tithonum minuit senectus, 30

Et mihi forsân, tibi quod negârit,
 Porriget hora.

Te greges centum Siculæque circum
 Mugiunt vaccæ, tibi tollit hinnitum
 Apta quadrigis equa, te bis Afro 35
 Murice tinctæ

Vestiunt lanæ : mihi parva rura, et
 Spiritum Graiæ tenuem Camenæ
 Parca non mendax dedit, et malignum
 Spernere vulgus. 40

XVII.

CUR me querelis exanimas tuis ?
 Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te priùs
 Obire, Mæcenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.

Ah ! te meæ si partem animæ rapit 5
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera ?
 Nec carus æquè, nec superstes
 Integer. Ille dies utramque

Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
 Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus, 10
 Utcumque præcedes, supremum
 Carpere iter comites parati.

Me nec Chimæaræ spiritus igneæ,
 Nec, si resurgat, centimanus Gyas
 Divellet unquam : sic potenti 15
 Justitiæ placitumque Parcis.

<i>CARMINUM LIB. II. xviii.</i>	19
Seu Libra, seu me Scorprios aspicit Formidolosus, pars violentior Natalis horæ, seu tyrannus Hesperiaë Capricornus undæ,	20
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum. Te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno refulgens Eripuit, volucrisque Fati	
Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens Lætum theatris ter crepuit sonum : Me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum	25
Dextrâ levâsset, Mercurialium Custos virorum. Reddere victimas Ædemque votivam memento : Nos humilem feriemus agnam.	30

XVIII.

NON ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar ; Non trabes Hymettiaë Premunt columnas ultimâ recisas Africâ : neque Attali Ignotus heres regiam occupavi : Nec Laconicas mihi Trahunt honestæ purpuras cumentæ. At fides et ingenî Benigna vena est, pauperemque dives	5 10
---	---------

Me petit ; nihil suprâ	
Deos lacesso, nec potentem amicum	
Largiora flagito,	
Satis beatus unicis Sabinis.	
Truditur dies die,	15
Novæque pergunt interire lunæ :	
Tu secanda marmora	
Locas sub ipsum funus ; et, sepulcri	
Immemor, struis domos,	
Marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges	20
Summovere litora,	
Parum locuples continente ripâ.	
Quid, quod usque proximos	
Revellis agri terminos, et ultra	
Limites clientium	25
Salis avarus ? pellitur paternos	
In sinu ferens deos	
Et uxor, et vir, sordidosque natos.	
Nulla certior tamen	
Rapacis Orci fine destinatâ	30
Aula divitem manet	
Herum. Quid ultra tendis ? Æqua tellus	
Pauperi recluditur	
Regumque pueris, nec satelles Orci	
Callidum Promethea	35
Revexit auro captus. Hic superbum	
Tantalum, atque Tantali	
Genus coërcet ; hic levare functum	
Pauperem laboribus	
Vocatus atque non vocatus audit.	40

XIX.

BACCHUM in remotis carmina rupibus
Vidi docentem, (credite posteri !)
Nymphasque discentes, et aures
Capripedum Satyrorum acutas.

Evœ ! recenti mens trepidat metu, 5
Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum
Lætatur ! Evœ ! parce, Liber !
Parce, gravi metuende thyrsos !

Fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas,
Vinique fontem, lactis et uberes 10
Cantare rivos, atque truncis
Lapsa cavis iterare mella.

Fas et beatæ conjugis additum
Stellis honorem, tectaque Pentheï
Disjecta non leni ruinâ, 15
Thracis et exitium Lycurgi.

Tu flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum :
Tu separatis uvidus in jugis
Nodo coërces viperino
Bistonidum sine fraude crines. 20

Tu, quum parentis regna per arduum
Cohors Gigantum scanderet impia,
Rhœtum retorsisti leonis
Unguibus horribilique malâ :

Quamquam, choreis aptior et jocis 25
 Ludoque dictus, non sat idoneus
 Pugnæ ferebaris ; sed idem
 Pacis eras mediusque belli.

Te vidit insons Cerberus aureo
 Cornu decorum, leniter atterens 30
 Caudam, et recedentis trilingui
 Ore pedes tetigitque crura.

XX.

NON usitatā nec tenui ferar
 Pennā biformis per liquidum æthera
 Vates : neque in terris morabor
 Longiùs : invidiâque major

Urbes relinquam. Non ego pauperum 5
 Sanguis parentum, non ego, quem vocas
 Dilecte, Mæcenas, obibo,
 Nec Stygiā cohibebor undā.

Jam jam residunt cruribus asperæ
 Pelles ; et album mutor in alitem 10
 Superna : nascunturque leves
 Per digitos humerosque plumæ.

Jam Dædaleo ocior Icaro
 Visam gementis litora Bospori,
 Syrtisque Gætulas canorus 15
 Ales Hyperboreosque campos.

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni ; me peritus
Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor.

25

Absint inani funere neniae,
Luctusque turpes et querimoniae :
Compesce clamorem, ac sepulcri
Mitte supervacuos honores.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a or act. . . active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl. ablative.	Lat. Latin.
acc. accusative.	m. masculine.
acc. to . . . according to.	n. or neut. . . neuter.
adj. adjective.	neg. negative.
adv. adverb.	nom. nominative.
ak. akin.	num. numeral.
c=cum, i. e. with.	obsol. obsolete.
cf. confer, i. e. compare.	pa. participial ad- jective.
comm. gen. common gender.	pass. passive.
comp. comparative degree	part. or p. . . participle.
conj. conjunction.	perf. perfect.
contr. contracted.	pers. person, personal.
dat. dative.	pluperf. . . . pluperfect.
def. or de- fect. . . . defective.	plur. plural.
dem. or de- monstr. . . demonstrative.	pos. positive degree.
desid. desiderative.	poss. possessive.
dissyll. . . . dissyllable.	prec. preceding.
esp. especially.	prep. preposition.
etym. etymology.	pres. present.
f. feminine.	prob. probably.
folld. followed.	pron. pronoun.
fr. from.	[§] paragraph in Public Schools Latin Pri- mer.
freq. frequentative.	rel. relative.
fut. future.	Sans. Sanscrit.
gen. genitive.	sing. singular.
gov. governing.	sts. sometimes.
Gr. Greek.	subj. subjunctive.
imperf. . . . imperfect.	sup. superlative degree, supine.
inch. inchoative.	uncontr. . . . uncontracted.
ind. or indic. indicative.	v. a. verb active.
indecl. . . . indeclinable.	v. dep. verb deponent.
indef. indefinite.	v. n. verb neuter.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	voc. vocative.
intena. . . . intensive.	= equal to.
interj. . . . interjection.	
interrog. . . interrogative.	

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B.—*Regularly-formed parts of words are not separately given, except for some special reason.*

āb (ā), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From*.—2. *At, on, in* [akin to ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

ab-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [āb, “away”; do, “to put”] (“To put away or remove”; hence) *To hide, conceal*.—Pass.: **ab-dor**, dītus sum, di.

ab-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, “away”; sum, “to be”] (“To be away”; hence) 1. *To be absent or distant*.—2. With Abl.: *To be absent, or removed, from*.

ab-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. [āb, “away”; sūmo, “to take”] (“To take away”; hence) *To consume, etc.*

ac; see *atque*.

āc-ervus, ervi, m. [usually referred to root *AO* (see *acuo*), “to make pointed, to point”] (“The pointed thing or thing brought to a point”; hence) *A heap*.

Achæmēnes, is, m. *Achæmenes*; the first king of Persia.

Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis; one of the greatest heroes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς].

āc-ŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭere, 3. v. a. (“To make pointed”; hence) *To sharpen* [root *AO*, akin to ἀκ-ή, “a point”].

ācŭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ācŭ-o, “to sharpen”] (“Sharpened, sharp”; hence) Of the ears of the Satyrs: *Pricked up to listen; listening attentively*.

ād, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, towards*.—2. *Down to*.—3. *At*.—4. *For*.

ad-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [ād, “near to”; do, “to put”] 1. *To put near, by, or beside*.—2. *To add*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3); or, § 106, *a*].—Pass.: **ad-dor**, dītus sum, di.

ādemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **ādīmo**.

ād-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. [**ād**, "to"; **ēo**, "to go"] *To go to, proceed to.*

ād-īmo, ēmi, emptum, īmēre, 3. v. a. [for **ād-ēmo**; fr. **ād**, "to"; **ēmo**, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence, with reference to another) *To take away*;—at Odes 4, 10; 9, 10 of being taken away by death.—Pass.: **ād-īmor**, emptus sum, īmi.

ādītūrus, a, um, fut. part. of **ādēo**.

Æācus, i, m. *Æacus*, the son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Ægina. So great was his justice that after death he was made one of the judges in the lower world [Gr. Αἴακος].

æd-es, is, f. ("The burning, or shining, thing"; hence, with reference to the altar) *An abode of the gods, a temple* [prob. akin to αἶθερ, "to burn"].

Ægēum, i, n. *The Ægean Sea* (now *The Archipelāgo*) [Gr. Αἰγαῖον (πέλαγος)].

Æōlides, æ, m. *Son of Æolus*, god of the winds [Gr. Αἰολίδης].

Æōlī-us, a, um, adj. [**Æōlī-i**, "the Æolii, or Æolians," the people of Æolis in Asia Minor] *Of, or belonging to, the Æolians; Æolian.*

æqu-e, adv. [**æqu-us**, "equal"] *Equally; in the same or like degree.*

æqu-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [**æqu-us**, "level"] ("To make *æquus*"; hence, "to make equal" to; hence) *To attain to, or arrive at, an equality with.*

æqu-us, a, um, adj. ("Of one uniform nature" throughout; hence, "level, even"; hence) 1. *Equal, like*.—2. *Fair, equitable, just*.—3. *Calm, or composed*, in mind; *equable, tranquil* [akin to Sans. *ek-as*, "one"].

Æēr, ēris, m.: 1. *The air*.—2. *Cloud, mist* [Gr. ἀήρ].

ær-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [**æs**, ær-is, "bronze"] ("Provided with *æs*"; hence) *Of ships: With beaks of bronze; brazen-beaked.*

æstū-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [**æstus**, uncontr. gen. **æstū-is**, "heat"; also, "a waving or rolling motion" of fire; also, "a wave or billow" of the sea] 1. *To be hot or heated, to glow*.—2. *Of fire: To wave, surge, roll*.—3. *Of the sea: ("To rise in waves or billows"; hence, of other things) To heave, be tossed.*

æstū-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [**æstus**, uncontr. gen. **æstū-is**, in force of "a billow"] *Full of billows, tempestuous, etc.*

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burn-

ing"; hence) *Heat; glowing, or scorching, heat* [prob. akin to *αῖω*, "to burn, or be hot"].

æ-tas, tātis, f. [for *æv-tas*, fr. *æv-um*] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence) 1. *Life-time, life*.—2. *Age*.

æt-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [contr. fr. *ætāt-ernus*; fr. *ætās, ætāt-is*] ("Pertaining to *ætās*"; hence) *Eternal, everlasting*.

æther, æris (Acc. *æthēra*), m. ("The burning, or shining, thing"; hence) 1. *The upper air, the ether*.—2. *The sky* [Gr. *αἰθήρ*].

ævum, i, n.: 1. *Life-time, life*.—2. *An age or generation*.—3. *A generation, i. e. men living at a particular time* [akin to Sans. *ayus*, "life"; Gr. *αἰών*].

Afer, fri, m. ("Afer," a son of the Libyan Hercules; hence, as descended from him) *An African*:—Plur.: *The Africans*.—Hence, *Afer, fra, frum, adj.* ("Of, or belonging to, the *Afri*"; hence) *African*.

af-fēro, at-tūli, al-lātum, af-ferre, v. a. [for *ad-fēro*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *fēro*, "to bring"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To bring to*.

Afr-ica, icæ, f. [Afer, *Afri*; see Afer] ("The land of *Afer*"; i. e.) *Africa*.

āge; see *āgo*, no. 2.

āger, agri, m. *A field*:—

Plur.: *Fields, the country* [akin to Sans. *agr-as*; Gr. *ἀγρός*, "a field"; English *acre*].

āg-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre, 1. v. a. intens. [āg-o, "to set in motion"] ("To set in constant motion"; hence) 1. *To drive about, drive hither and thither; to chase, pursue*.—2. *To agitate with the wind*.—Pass.: *āg-itor, itātus sum, itāri*.

agna, æ, f. *A female lamb, a ewe-lamb* [akin to Gr. *ἄγνός*].

āgo, ēgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive*.—2. ("To put one's self in motion"; hence) Imperat.: *āge, Come, come now*.—3. *To convey, or bear, onward* [Gr. *ἄγω*].

ah, interj. *Ah! alas!*

Ajax, ācis, m. *Ajax*; son of Telāmon, king of Salamis; one of the Greek heroes in the Trojan war; Ode 4, 5 [Gr. *Αἴας*].

āla, æ, f. *A wing*.

albus, a, um, adj. *White* [akin to Gr. *ἄλφός*].

Alcæus, i, m. *Alcæus*; a Greek lyric poet born at Mitylenē, the capital of the island of Lesbos, which belonged to *Æolis* [Gr. *Ἀλκαῖος*, "Mighty One"].

ālēa, æ, f. ("A die or dice"; hence) *Risk, hazard, etc.*

āles, *Itis*, comm. gen. [āles, "winged"] ("A winged one"; hence) *A bird*.

āly-unde, adv. [āly-us, "another"; unde, "whence"] *From another quarter*.

āl-yus, *īa*, *īud* (Gen. ālius; Dat. ālii), adj. *Another, other*, of many [akin to Gr. ἄλλος].

al-ter, *tēra*, *tērum* (Gen. altērius; Dat. altēri), adj. [akin to āl-yus] *Another; the other of two*.

al-tus, *ta*, *tum*, adj. [āl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished"; grown great, or increased, by nourishment; hence) 1. *a. High, lofty*.—b. Of persons, etc.: *Lofty, great, noble, august*.—2. *Deep*.—As Subst.: *altum*, *i*, *n*. *The deep; the main or open sea*.

āmā-bīlis, *bīle*, adj. [ām(a)-o, "to love"] 1. *Worthy of love*.—2. *Delightful, pleasing*, etc.

āmārus, *a*, *um*, adj. *Bitter*, whether actually or figuratively.—As Subst.: *āmāra*, *ōrum*, *n*. plur. *Bitter things, bitter-nesses*.

ambīg-ūs, *ūa*, *ūum*, adj. [ambīg-o, "to doubt"] *Doubtful, uncertain*.

āmīc-ītia, *ītīæ*, *f*. [āmīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship*.

ām-īcus, *īca*, *icum*, adj. [ām-o, "to love"] 1. *Friend-*

ly, loving.—As Subst.: *āmīc-us*, *i*, *m*. *A friend*.—2. Of things: *Pleasing, delightful, welcome, agreeable*;—at Odes 1, 25; 17, 2 with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *āmīc-lor*; (Sup.: *āmīc-issimus*).

amnis, *is*, *m*. ("Water-conductor"; hence) *A stream, river* [akin to Sans. *apnas*; fr. *ap*, "water"; root *NI*, "to conduct"].

ām-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *l. v. a.*: 1. *To love*.—2. With Inf.: *a. To delight*.—b. *To be wont or accustomed*; cf. Gr. φιλέω in same force [akin to Sans. root *KAM*, "to love"].

ām-ōnus, *cena*, *ōnum*, adj. [prob. fr. ām-o, "to love"] ("Loved"; hence) *Pleasant, delightful, charming*.

ām-or, *ōria*, *m*. [ām-o, "to love"] 1. *Love*.—2. *A beloved person or object, a love*.—3. Plur.: *Personified: Loves, Cupids*; Ode 11, 7.

am-pl-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [am, "around"; pl-ēo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence) 1. *Of large extent, extensive, ample*.—2. *Huge, vast*.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] *Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence*: 1. *Or*.—2. With *utrum* omitted in first clause: *Whether . . . or*; Ode 3, 22.

ancil-la, *læ*, *f*. dim. [for *ancul-la*; fr. *ancul-a*, "a maid-

servant"] *A little, or dear, maid-servant; a maid.*

ang-uis (dissyll.), uis, m. and f. *A serpent; a snake* [ang-o, "to squeeze"; and so, "the squeezing one"; cf. Gr. *ἄγχις*; Sans. *ah-i*, fr. a lost verb *ANGH* = *ango*].

angŭlus, i, m. ("An angle"; hence) *A corner, nook* [*ἄγκυλος*, "bent"].

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for *angor-tus*; fr. *angor*, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) 1. *Narrow, contracted, limited, confined.* — 2. *Needy, pinching, etc.*

ān-īma, īmæ, f. ("That which breathes"; hence) *Life*; — as a term of affection, *my life*, i. e. the dear one of my heart [akin to Sans. root *AN*, "to breathe"].

ānīm-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ānīm-us, "courage"] ("Full of *animus*"; hence) *Courageous, bold, spirited.*

ān-īmus, īmi, m. [akin to *ān-īma*] 1. *The mind.* — 2. *Mind, inclination, will, etc.* — 3. *Disposition, character, etc.*

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round," etc.; hence) *A year* [akin to Sans. root *AM*, "to go"].

Antīlochos, i, m. *Antilochus*; a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy [Gr. *Ἀντίλοχος*].

λοχος, "One lying in ambush against" the foe, etc.].

antrum, i, n. *A cave, grotto* [Gr. *ἄντρον*].


āp-ŭm, ūi, n. ("The thing pertaining to water"; hence, "celery or water parsley"; hence) *Parsley* in general, the leaves of which were often used by the ancients for chaplets [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

Apollo, īnis, m. *Apollo*, the sun-god; son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana [Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*].

ap-pāreo, pārui, pārŭtum, pārere, 2. v. n. [for *ad-pāreo*; fr. *ād*, "at"; *pāreo*, "to appear"] ("To appear at" some place, etc.; hence) *To come or be in sight; to appear, be seen, be visible; to show one's self, etc.*

ap-pōno, pōsti, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [for *ad-pōno*; fr. *ād*, "in addition"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put in addition"; hence) *To add.*

apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [apt-us, "joined on"] ("To make *aptus*"; hence) *To adapt, etc.* — Pass.: *apt-or*, ātus sum, āri.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsolet. *āp-ŭo*, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of"; hence, "fitted to" something; hence) With Dat.: *Suited or adapted to; fit, or proper, for.* 

Comp.: apt-ior; Sup.: apt-issimus.

Aqu-ilo, *Nōnis*, m. ("The swift or swiftly flying, thing"; hence) *The North wind*;—at Ode 9, 6 in plur. [root *AC*, akin to Gr. *ἄκ-ύς*, "swift"; Sans. *āsu*, "swiftly"].

āqu-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, adj. [*aqu-a*, "water"] *Full of*, or *abounding in*, *water*; *watery*:—*aquosus languor* = *the dropsy*.

Arabs, *is*, m. *An Arab* or *Arabian*; an inhabitant of Arabia.—Plur.: *The Arabians* [Gr. *Ἀράβη*].

ārā-trum, *tri*, n. [*ār(a)-o*, "to plough"] ("The ploughing thing; the plougher"; hence) *A plough*.

ar-bī-ter, *tri*, m. (Law t. t.: "One who goes to or approaches" a cause in order to inquire into it and to settle it; hence) *An umpire* [*ar* = *ad*, "to"; *BI*, akin to *βῆ-μι*, "to go"].

arbor, *ōris* (old form *arbos*, *ōsis*), f. *A tree*.

Arctos, *i* (Acc. *Arcton*), f. The constellation of the *Great and Little Bear* near the North Pole; hence, at 15, 16 put for *the North*.

arcus, *ūs*, m. *A bow*.

ardēo, *arsi*, *arsum*, *ardēre*, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on fire*; *to burn*, *be burned*, *blaze*.—2. *To burn*, *to be burned* or *inflamed*,

with love, etc.—3. In colour: *To sparkle*, *glisten*, *glow*.

ardūus, *a*, *um*, adj. ("Steep"; hence) 1. *High*, *lofty*.—As Subst.: *ardūum*, *i*, n. *A steep place*; *a steep*, *height*, etc.—2. Of circumstance: *Difficult*, *hard*, *troublesome*, etc. [akin to Sans. *ardva*, Gr. *ὀρθός*, "erect"].

arg-entum, *enti*, n. *Silver* [akin to Sans. *raj-atam*, "silver," as "the shining thing"; fr. root *RAJ*, "to shine"; cf. *ἀργ-ῦπος*].

Argēus, *a*, *um*, adj. ("Of, or belonging to, Argos"; hence) *Greek*, *Grecian*;—at Ode 6, 5 *Argēus colonus* = *Tiburnus* (son of *Amphiarāus*, king of Thebes in Greece), who is said to have founded *Tibur* [Gr. *Ἀργαῖος*].

ār-īdus, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [*ār-ēo*, "to be dry"] *Dry*, *withered*.

ar-ma, *mōrum*, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms*, *weapons* [prob. *ἀρ-ω*, "to adapt"].

Armēnī-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*Armēnī-a*, "Armenia"] *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Armenia*; *Armenian*.

arx, *arcis*, f. [for *arc-s*; fr. *arc-ēo*, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) 1. *A citadel*, *fortress*.—2. *Any height*, etc.

asper, ěra, ěrum, adj. the Romans his heirs [Gr. Ἀττάλος].

Rough.
a-spĕĭĉĭo, spexi, spectrum, at-tĕro, trĭvi, trĭtum, tĕr-
spĕĭĉĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-spĕĭĉĭo; ěre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tĕro; fr.
fr. ěd, "on or upon"; spĕĭĉĭo, ěd, "at or against"; tĕro,
"to look"] To look on or to rub one thing
upon; to behold, see. against another; to rub,—at
Ode 19, 30 applied to Cerberus
as rubbing his tail against
Bacchus.

Assyri-us, a, um, adj. a-et-umnus (aut-), umni,
[Assyri-a, "Assyria"] Of, or m. [auct-us, "an increase"]
belonging to, Assyria; Assyr- ("The thing pertaining to
ian. auctus"; hence) The autumn.

astrum, i, n. A star [Gr. ἄστρον].

ět (ast), conj. But, yet aud-ĭo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre,
[akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. ἄρ- 4. v. a. ("To give ear to";
dp]. hence) 1. To hear.—2. Of
prayer, etc.: a. To listen to,
regard, hear, grant.—b. With-
out nearer Object: To give
ear, lend an ear.—Pass.: aud-
ĭor, ĭtus sum, ĭri [akin to
Gr. *abŕs* (= *oŕs*) *abŕ-ŕs*, "an
ear"].

ěter, tra, trum, adj.: 1. auditus, a, um, P. perf.
Black.—2. Dark, gloomy, pass. of audio.
dismal, sad, etc.

at-que (ac), conj. [for ad- au-fĕro, abs-tŭli, ab-lĕtum,
que; fr. ěd, "in addition"; au-ferre, 3. v. a. [for av-fĕro,
quĕ, "and"] And also; and. for ab-fĕro; fr. ěb, "away";
fĕro, "to hear or take"] To
carry off or away; to take
away, snatch away, etc.,
whether actually or figura-
tively.

—Particular combinations: a. Augustus, i, m. [augustus,
In comparisons: *As*.—b. With "majestic; sacred"] August-
comparative adjectives, or us (*Cæsar*); the cognomen of
words expressing dissimilarity, Octavianus after he attained
difference, contrariety, etc.: to undivided authority.
Than.—c. After adjectives or aula, æ, f. ("A fore-court".
adverbs of likeness, etc.: *As*,
with.

Atrides, æ, m. Son of Attĕlus, i, m. Attĕlus; a
Atreus; i. e. at Ode 4, 7 king of Pergĕmos, who made
Agamemnon [Gr. Ἀτρεΐδης].

atr-ox, ōcis, adj. [ěter, ětr- Attĕlus, i, m. Attĕlus; a
i] ("Pertaining to *ater*"; king of Pergĕmos, who made
hence) 1. Of persons: *Fierce*,
cruel, etc.—2. Of the mind:
Stern, *fixed*, *firm*, *unyielding*.

Attĕlus, i, m. Attĕlus; a
king of Pergĕmos, who made

hence) *A palace*, etc. [Gr. αἰλή].

Aulon, ōnis, m. *Aulon*; the name of a mountain and valley in Calabria.

aura, æ, f.: 1. *The air, a breath of air*.—2. *A breeze* [Gr. αὔρα].

aur-ŭs, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [aurum] ("Of, or belonging to, *aurum*"; hence) 1. *Made of gold, golden, gold*.—2. *Ornamented with gold, gilded*.—3. *Beautiful, magnificent, golden*.

aur-is, is, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-ŷo, "to hear"] ("The hearing thing"; hence) *The ear*.

aur-um, i, n. ("The burning thing"; i. e. "the glittering or shining metal") 1. *Gold*, as a metal.—2. Coined *gold, money* [akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"; Gr. αἶψ-ov].

auspĭc-ŷum, ŷi, n. [auspex, auspĭc-is, "a bird-inspector," i. e. one who marks the flight and cries of birds, and thence makes predictions] ("A thing pertaining to an *auspex*"; hence, "foretelling by means of birds, auspices"; hence, with reference to the auspices taken by the commander of an army, etc.) *Command, authority*, etc.

Au-ster, stri, m. ("The drier") *The South wind* [aŭ-ω, "to dry"].

aut, conj.: 1. *Or*:—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*.—2. In second clause of a negative sentence = neque: *Nor*; neque . . . aut, *neither . . . nor*, Ode 13, 40, etc.—3. In an alternative statement: *Or else, or otherwise*.

ăv-ărus, āra, ārum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to pant after"] ("Panting after"; hence, with respect to wealth) *Covetous, avaricious*.

ăver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for avert-sus; fr. avert-o, "to turn away"] ("Turned away" from something; hence) With Dat.: *Averse to*.

ăv-ŷdus, ŷda, ŷdum, adj. = *ăvārus*.

bacĕa, æ, f. *A berry*.

bacch-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [Bacch-us, "Bacchus," the god of wine] ("To celebrate the festival of Bacchus"; hence, "to rage, rave," in any way; hence) Of persons: *To go, or run, about in a wanton, wild, raging, or furious manner; to rush wildly*.

Bacchus, i, m.: 1. *Bacchus*; son of Jupiter and Semĕlē, and god of wine and poets.—2. *Wine*.—3. *The vine* [Gr. βάκχος].

Baiæ, ārum, f. plur. *Baiæ*; a small town on the coast of Campania, celebrated for its warm springs, clear atmo-

sphere, and pleasant position. It is said to have been founded by one of the companions of Ulysses [Gr. *Baiai*].

barbārus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Foreign, barbarian*.—2. *Uncivilized, rude, barbarous*.—3. *Wild, savage, cruel*;—at Ode 4, 9 *barbaræ turmæ* = the Trojan forces [Gr. *βάρβαρος*].

Bārīnē, ēs, f. *Bārīnē*; a female to whom Horace addressed Ode 8.

bēaro, fut. perf. ind. of *bēo*.
bēā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [be(a)-o, "to make happy"] 1. *Happy, prosperous, fortunate*, etc.—As Subst.: *bēāti*, ōrum, m. plur. *Happy persons, the happy*.—2. *Opulent, wealthy, rich*.—3. Of things: *Rich, abundant, splendid, magnificent*, etc.

bellīc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [*bellīc-us*, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial*.

b-ellum, elli, n. [for *dū-ellum*; fr. *dū-o*, "two"] ("A thing pertaining to two"; i.e. "a contest between two" parties; hence) *War*.

bēl-ŭa (*bell-*), ŭæ, f. *A wild beast* [prob. akin to *thp*, "a wild beast"].

bēn-e, adv. [obsol. *bēn-us* = *bōnus*, "good"] ("After the manner of the *benus*"; hence) 1. *Well*.—2. *Truly, thoroughly*.

bēn-i-gn-us, a, um, adj. [for *bēn-ī-gēn-us*; fr. *bēn-us* (= *bōnus*), "good"; (i) connecting vowel; GEN, root of *gigno*, (in pass.) "to be born"] ("Born good"; hence) 1. *Kind, friendly, benignant*.—2. *Liberal, bounteous, beneficent*.

bēo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To make happy; to gladden, rejoice*.

bībendi, Ger. in di fr. *bībo*.

bīb-o, i, ūtum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To drink*.—2. *To drink in with the ears*; i.e. "to listen eagerly to a discourse, etc., about," Ode 13, 32 [root *bi* (= *πi* in *πι-νω*, "to drink") reduplicated].

bī-form-is, e, adj. [*bī* (= *bis*), "double"; form-a, "a form"] *Double-formed, two-shaped*;—at Ode 20, 2 used figuratively of a poet, as metamorphosed into a swan.

bi-s, num. adv. [for *du-is*; fr. *dū-o*, "two"] *Twice*.

Bistōnēs, um, m. ("The *Bistōnes*," a Thracian people; hence) *The Thracians* in general.—Hence, **Bistōn-is**, ūdis, f. *A Thracian woman*.

Bistōnis, ūdis; see *Bistōnēs*.

bōnus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Good, excellent*.—2. *Prosperous, favourable*.

Bospōrus, i, m. *The Bosphorus* or *Bosphorus* (now the

Straits of Constantinople; [*Βόσπορος*, "Heifer's ford"] so called from Io having crossed it, according to the myth, when metamorphosed into a heifer].

brāchium, ī, n. *An arm* [akin to *βραχίον*].

brēvis, e, adj. In time: 1. *Short, brief*.—2. *Short-lived, of short duration* [Gr. *βραχύς*].

Briseis, Ἰδῶς, f. *Daughter of Briseus*; i. e. *Hippodamia*, the slave of Achilles, taken from him by Agamemnon.

brū-ma, mæ, f. [for *brev-ma*; fr. *brēv-io*, "to shorten"] ("That which is shortened"; hence, "the shortest day in the year, the winter-solstice"; hence) *Winter-time, winter*.

Brūtus, i, m. [brutus, "dull"] *Brutus (M. Junius)*, who with Cassius fought at Philippi against Octavianus and Antony.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, cādēre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall*, in the fullest acceptance of the word.—2. *To fall in battle, to be slain* [akin to Sans. root *çad* "to fall"].

cād-ūcus, ūca, ūcum, adj. [cād-o, "to fall"] *That falls, has fallen, or fell; falling, fallen*.

cādus, i, m. *A jar*, esp. for wine [*κάδος*].

Cæcūbum, i; see *Cæcūbus*.

Cæcūb-us, a, um, adj. [*Cæcūb-um*, "Cæcubum"; a district of Southern Latium, famed for its wines] *Of, or belonging to, Cæcubum; Cæcuban*.—Hence, *Cæcūbum*, i, n. *Cæcuban wine*.

cæcus, a, um, adj. ("Blind"; hence) *Unseen, unknown, hidden, secret*, etc.

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o, "to slay"] ("A slaying"; hence) *Slaughter*.

cælebs, ūbis, adj. *Unmarried, single*;—at Ode 15, 4 applied to a plane-tree to which no vine has been trained.

Cæsar, āris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. of Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.—In this second book of Horace's Odes the name is used only of Augustus, the nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and the patron and friend of Horace [akin to Sans. *keça*, "hair"].

cæs-pe-s, pītis, m. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o, "to cut"; pēt-o, "to seek"] ("The thing sought for being cut"; hence) *A turf, sod*.

cālĕo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be hot*.

call-īdus, īda, īdum, adj.

[call-ēo, "to know by experience"] ("Knowing by experience"; hence) 1. *Skilful*.

—2. *Crafty*.

Cāmēna, æ, f. ("She who praises or narrates") *A Muse* [akin to Sans. root *çamā*, "to praise or narrate"]

campus, i, m. *A field or plain* [prob. akin to *κηπος*, "a garden"]

cān-īties (Acc. *cānītiem*; Abl. *cānītiē*; other cases appear to be not found), f. [*cānus*, "hoary"] ("Hoariness"; hence) *Hoary*, or *old, age*.

cānōr-us, a, um, adj. [*cānor*, *cānōr-is*, "melody"] *Melodious, harmonious, tuneful*.

Cantāber, bri, m.: 1. *A Cantabrian*; an inhabitant of Cantabria, a province of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the region of the modern Biscay.

—2. In collective force: *The Cantabrians*.

can-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [*cān-o*, "to sing"] *To sing; to celebrate, or praise, in song*.

can-tus, tūs, m. [*cān-o*, "to sing"] ("A singing"; hence) *A song, strain, etc.*

cā-nus, na, num, adj. ("Burned"; hence, "ash-coloured"; hence) Of the hair: *Gray, hoary* [Gr. *κάω*, *κα-λω*, "to burn"]

cāp-ax, ācis, adj. [*cāp-īo*, "to take"] ("That takes, or

can take," etc., much; "holding" much; hence) *Capacious*.

cāp-illus, illi, m. ("The thing pertaining to the head;") hence) *The hair* of the head; —Plur.: *Locks* [akin to *caput*, Gr. *κεφαλή*, "head," and Sans. *kap-āla*, "skull"]

cāp-īo, cēpi, captum, cāpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take*. —2. *a. To take in war; to capture, make prisoner*. —b. *To captivate, ensnare, enchain* as to the mind, will, etc. —Pass.: *cāp-īor*, captus sum, cāpi.

Capr-ī-corn-us, ī, m. [*cāper*, *capr-i*, "a goat"; (i) connecting vowel; *corn-u*, "a horn"] ("One having a goat's horn") *Capricorn*; a sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice. In astrology the influence of *Capricornus* was considered baleful.

capr-ī-pes, pēdis, adj. [*cāper*, "a goat"; (i) connecting vowel; *pes*, "a foot"] *Having a goat's foot, goat-footed*.

cap-tīvus, tīva, tīvum, adj. [*cāp-īo*, "to take in war"] ("Taken in war"; hence) *Made prisoner, captive*.

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *cāpio*.

cāp-ut, ūtis, n. *The head* [akin to Sans. *kapāla*, Gr. *κεφαλή*]

cār-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2.

v. n. ("To shear or be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, 1]:

1. *To be without or free from; to be destitute or devoid of.*—

2. *To be free, or exempt, from* [akin to *kap*, a root of *keip-ω*, "to shear"].

car-men, mŋnis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) 1. *A poem, ode.*—2. *A song or strain; poetry* [akin to Sans. root *çams*, "to praise"].

carp-o, si, tum, ěre, 3. v. a :

1. *To pluck, pluck off*, etc.—2. Of definite local substantives: *To pursue one's way, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ἀπ-άω*, "to seize"].

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Beloved, dear* [for *cam-rus*; akin to Sans. root *kam*, "to love"].

Casp-ius, a, um, adj. *Caspian*: —mare *Caspium*, the *Caspian sea*.

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cād-o*, "to fall"] *A falling down, a fall*.

cātēna, æ, f. *A chain, fetter*.

Cāt-o, ōnis, m. [cāt-us, "sharp, intelligent"] ("Sharp or Intelligent One") 1. *Cato (Marcus Porcius)*, the elder, or the Censor, a rigid judge of morals; Ode 15, 11.—

2. *Cato (Marcus Porcius)*, the younger, great-grandson of Marcus Porcius Cato, the elder, generally known as Cato Uticensis from his having killed himself at Utica after the

battle of Thapsus (B.C. 46), when Scipio Metellus, disregarding his advice, was signally routed, and all Africa, Utica excepted, submitted to Cæsar; Ode 1, 24.

cauda, æ, f. *The tail of animals*.

causa, æ, f.: 1. *A cause.*—2. *A reason*.

cav-tus, tē, tum, adj. [for *cav-tus*; fr. *cāv-ēo*, "to take heed"] *Taking heed, cautious, circumspect, wary, prudent*.

cāv-ēo, cāvi, cautum, cāv-ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To take heed or care, to beware.*—2. Impers. Pass.: *cautum est*, *Heed has been taken*;—at Ode 18, 14 folld. by Dat. of person.

cāv-us, a, um, adj. *Hollow*. **cēcīdi**, perf. ind. of *cādo*.

Cēc-rōp-ius, ia, ūm, adj. [Cēcrops, Cēc-rōp-is, "Cecrops," the most ancient king of Attica] ("Of, or belonging to, Cecrops"; hence) *Attic, Athenian*.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n.: *To go away, depart*, etc.;—at Odes 1, 26; 3, 17 folld. by "Abl. of Separation" [§ 123] [akin to *χάσσομαι* (= *χάσσομαι*), "to retire"].

cēlēber, bris, bre, adj. *Renowned, famous, celebrated*.

cēl-er, ěris, ěre, adj. [CEL, root of *cel-lo*, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick*.

cel-sus, sa, sum, adj. [root CEL; see celer] ("Urged on"; hence) *High, lofty*.

cens-us, ūs, m. [cens-ēo, in force of "to assess" a Roman citizen's property] ("An assessing"; hence, "assessed property"; hence) *Property, wealth, possessions, etc., in general*.

cent-I-cep-s, cēpīt-is, adj. [for cent-i-capit-s; fr. cent-um, "a hundred"; (i) connecting vowel; cēput, cēpīt-is, "a head"] *Having, or with, a hundred heads; hundred-headed*: centiceps bēl-ūa = Cerberus, Ode 13, 34.

cent-I-mān-us, a, um, adj. [cent-um, "a hundred"; (i) connecting vowel; mān-us, "a hand"] *Having, or with, a hundred hands; hundred-handed*.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *śatam*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*].

Cerbērus, i, m. *Cerberus*; the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the entrance to Tartarus:—but at Ode 13, 34 he is called centiceps belua; see centiceps [Κέρβερος].

cēr-e-brum, bri, n. ("That which is borne, or carried, in the head"; hence) *The brain* [akin to Gr. *κέρ-α*, Sans. *giras*, "the head"].

cert-e, adv. [cert-us, "sure"] ("After the manner of the

certus"; hence) 1. *Surely, assuredly, doubtless*.—2. *Yet surely, yet indeed, at least*.

cer-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, l. v. n. intens. [CER, root of cer-no, "to fight"] ("To fight"; hence) *To vie eagerly, to contend*.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [CER, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Fixed, settled, sure*.—2. *Certain, undoubted*.—3. *To be depended, or relied, upon*.

cer-vix, vicis, f. ("The head-carrying thing"; hence) *The neck* [for cer-veh-s; fr. cer = *κέρ-α*, "a head"; vēh-o, "to carry"].

cer-vus, vi, m. ("The horned one"; hence) *A stag* [akin to *κέρ-ας*, "a horn"].

Cēus, a, um, adj. ["Cē-a" (now "Zea") or "Cē-us," one of the Cyclādes] *Of Cea or Ceos*;—at Ode 1, 38 the words *Cēa nenisē* refer to the poet Simonides, who was a native of the island.

Chīmæra, æ, f. *Chimæra*; a mythic fire-breathing (hence called *ignēa*, at Ode 17, 13) monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. Its fore-part was that of a lion; its middle that of a goat; and its extremity that of a dragon. It was slain by Bellerophon [Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, "Goat"].

Chlōris, idis, f. *Chloris*; a

girl mentioned at Ode 5, 18 [Χλωρίς, "Greenness"].

chōrēa, æ, f. *A dance*, esp. in a ring [χορεία].

chōrus, i, m.: 1. *A dance*. —2. *A multitude, crowd, band*, etc. [χορός].

cibōrium, ī, n. *A ciborium*, i.e. *adrinking-cup* made either from the seed-vessels of the colocasia, or in that shape [Gr. κιβώριον, the name of the seed-vessels of the colocasia, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, found in the marshy parts of Egypt].

cīnis, ēris, m. Sing. and Plur. *Ashes*; —at Ode 8, 9 of the ashes of the dead [akin to Gr. κόνις, "dust"].

circ-a, prep. gov. acc. [prob. akin to circ-us, "a ring or circle"] *Round, around, about*.

circ-um, prep. gov. acc. = circa.

cīthāra, æ, f. *A harp*, cithara [κυθάρα].

cī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [cī-ēo, "to put in motion"] ("Put in motion"; hence) *Swift, rapid, speedy, quick*.

cīv-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] *Of, or belonging to, a citizen or the citizens; civic, civil*.

clām-or, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour*, etc.

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj.

("Heard"; hence, "clear," or "distinct," in sound; hence, of lights, "clear, bright"; hence) Of persons: *Illustrious, famous, renowned* [prob. akin to Sans. root CRU, Gr. κλύ-ω, Lat. clū-ēo, "to hear"].

clau-do, si, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To shut, shut up"; hence) Of a season of time: *To close, finish, bring to an end* [akin to κλεί-ω, "to shut"].

clāvis, is, f. *A key* [akin to Gr. κλεις; Dor. κλαῖς].

clī-ens, entis (Gen. plur. clī-entium and clīentum), comm. gen. [for clū-ens, which is also found; fr. clū-ēo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence) *A client*.

clīent-a, æ, f. [clīens; see clīens] *A female client*.

Cōcūtus, i, m. *Cocytus*; a river of the lower world [Κωκυτός, "Lamentation"].

cæl-um, i, n.: 1. *Heaven*. —2. *The heavens, the sky*.

3. *Air, sky, atmosphere* [akin to κοῖλ-os, "hollow"].

cō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ēm-ēre, 3. v. a. [cō (= cum), in "intensive" force; ēmo, "to purchase"] *To purchase wholly; to buy up*. —Pass.: cō-ēmor, emptum sum, ēmi.

cōemptus, a, um. P. perf. pass. of cōēmo.

cœna, æ, f. *A supper*.

cō-ercōo, ercūi, ercītum,

ercēre, 2. v. a. [for cō-arcēo; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; arcēo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) 1. *To restrain, keep within limits, etc.*—2. *To confine, hold in confinement.*

cōg-īto, ītāvi, ītātum, ītāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgīto; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; āgīto, "to revolve," etc., in the mind] 1. *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh or ponder well; to think.*—2. *To plan, purpose, meditate.*

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōg-ēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. cō-āgo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; āgo, "to drive"] *To drive together.*—Pass.: cōgor, cō-actus sum, cōgi.

cō-hībēo, hībūi, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for cō-hābēo; fr. co (= cum), "together"; hābēo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) 1. *To keep back, detain, stop, etc.*—2. *To hold back, withhold.*—Pass.: cō-hībēor, hībītus sum, hībēri.

cōhors, tis, f. ("An enclosed place"; hence, "a multitude enclosed," etc., in a place; hence) 1. *A cohort of soldiers, forming the tenth part of a legion.*—2. *A crowd, throng, band, multitude, etc.*

Colchus, i, m. *A Colchian; an inhabitant of Colchis (now Mingrelia), a country of Asia*

Minor;—at Ode 20, 17 used in a collective force: *The Colchians.*—Hence, Colch-us, a, um, adj. *Colchian*:—Colcha venena, *Colchian poisons*, i. e. such as were employed by Medēa, who was the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis.

collum, i, n. *The neck.*

cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, cōlēre, 3. v. a. ("To abide, or dwell, in" a place; hence, of the soil, "to cultivate"; hence) *Of trees: To tend, take care of, etc.* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cōl-ōnus, ōni, m. [cōl-o] 1. [cōlo, "to inhabit"] ("An inhabitant"; hence) *A colonist*:—Argeus cōlōnus = Tiburnus, a son of Amphiaraus, who, together with his brothers Catilus and Coras, led an Argive colony to Italy, and founded Tibur, Ode 6, 5. —2. [cōlo, "to till"] *A tiller, or cultivator, of the soil; a husbandman.*

cōlor, ōris, m.: 1. *Colour, hue.*—2. *Of persons: Complexion.*—3. *Lustre, splendour, brilliancy*; Ode 2, 1.

cōl-ūmen, ūmīnis, n. [akin to Gr. κολ-ώμη] *In architecture: A pillar, prop, support, stay*;—at Ode 17, 4 used figuratively of Mæcenas, the patron of Horace.

cōl-umna, umnæ, f. [id.] *A column, pillar.*

cōma, æ, f. *The hair of the head* [Gr. κόμη].

cōm-e-s; **cōmītis**, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (= cum), "together"; I, root of ēo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("One who goes with" another; hence) *A companion*.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (= cum), "together"; perhaps, mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, in common*.—As Subst.: **commūne**, is, n. ("That is common, or held in common"; hence) *The common, or public, property, etc.*

compar, āris, comm. gen. [compar, "equal with" another] ("One who is *compar*"; hence, "a companion," etc.; hence) *A mate; spouse, consort*.

compe-sco, scēfi, no sup., scēre, 3. v. a. [for comped-sco; fr. compes, compēd-is, "a fetter"] ("To fetter"; hence) 1. *To confine, hold in restraint, etc.*—2. *To restrain, repress, suppress*.

concha, æ, f. ("A mussel"; hence, "a mussel-shell"; hence) *A shell; or vessel, used for holding unguents* [Gr. κόγχη].

con-cipō, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for con-cāpō; fr. con (= cum, in "intensive" force; cāpō, "to take"] ("To take thoroughly," etc.;

hence) *Mentally: To imagine, conceive, form, etc.*—Pass.: **con-cipior**, ceptus sum, cipi.

con-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; do, "to put"] ("To put together"; hence, "to store up"; hence) *To conceal, hide*.

conjux, ūgis, comm. gen. [for conjug-s; fr. **CONJUG**, true root of conjungo, "to join together"] ("One joined together" with another; hence) *Of women: A wife, spouse*;—at 19, 13 **beāta conjux** = Ariadnē, who was placed as a constellation in the heavens.

con-sentiō, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; sentiō, "to feel"] ("To feel together or in common"; hence) *To harmonize; agree, accord*.

consil-ium, ūi, n. [prob. for consūl-ium; fr. consūl-o, "to consult"] ("Consultation"; hence) *Resolution, purpose, plan, counsel*.

con-sociō, sociāvi, sociātum, sociāre, 1. v. a. [oon (= cum), "together"; sociō, "to unite"] *To unite together, to intermingle*.

consul, ūlis, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings. Whichever of them had the greatest

number of suffrages was called **CONSUL PRIOR**, and his name was inscribed first in the calendar.

consul-āris, āre, adj. [consul, "a consul"] *Of, or belonging to, a consul or the consuls; consular.*

consūlo, ūi, tum, 'ēre, 3. v. n. *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*

contīnens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of contīnēo.—2. Pa. acc. to contīnēo, no. 2 ("Hanging together"; hence) In space: *Neighbouring, contiguous, adjacent.*

con-tīnēo, tīnūi, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. and n. [for contīnēo; fr. con (= cum), "together"; tīnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold, or keep, together"; hence) 1. Act.: *To confine, restrain.*—2. Neut.: *To hold, or hang, together.*

con-trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; trāho, "to draw or drag"] ("To draw, or drag, together"; hence) *Of sails as Object: To take in, furl.*

con-trēmisco, trēmūi, no sup., trēmiscēre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; trēmisco, "to tremble"] *To tremble exceedingly at, to quake at.*

contrēmūi, perf. ind. of contrēmisco.

c-ōp-ia, iā, f. [contr. fr. cō-ōp-ia; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; ops, ōp-is, "means" of any kind] ("Abundant means"; hence) *Plenty, abundance.*

cor, cordis, n.: 1. *The heart.*—2. *The heart, mind, etc.* [akin to Gr. κῆρ, καρδ-ia; Sans. hrid, "heart"].

cor-nu, nūs, n.: 1. *A horn of an animal.*—2. A representation of a horn on the head of the gods, as an emblem of power.—3. *A horn, trumpet* [akin to Gr. κέρας].

cōrōna, æ, f. *A wreath, garland, crown* [κορώνη, "a crow"; hence, "anything curved or bent like a crow's bill"; hence, "a garland," etc.].

cōrōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cōrōn-a, "a wreath"] *To deck, or furnish with, a wreath or garland; to crown.*—Pass.: cōrōn-or, ātus sum, āri;—at *Ode 7, 7 the perf. part. is fold. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].*

corp-us, ōris, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root **KLIP**, "to make"].

cōs, cōtis, m. ("That which sharpens"; hence) *A whetstone, grindstone* [akin to Sans. root **ṣo**, "to sharpen"].

cōthurnus, i, m.: 1. *A cothurnus; a boot laced up in*

front, covering the whole foot, and with a high heel, worn by Athenian tragic actors.—2.

An elevated poetic style [Gr. *κόθροπος*].

crē-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. n. and a. ("To put faith in"; hence) 1. Neut.: *To believe*.—2. Act.: *To think, suppose, imagine, credit, believe*;—at Odes 4, 17; 13, 5 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. *crat, faith*]; do, "to put".

crēpo, ūi, ūtum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To make a noise with"; hence) With Acc. of equivalent meaning: *To raise, make*; Ode 17, 26.

crēpūi, perf. ind. of crēpo.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, 3. v. n. *To increase, become greater or larger, etc.*

crī-nis, nis, m. [for crē-nis; fr. CRE, root of cre-sco, "to grow"] ("Thegrowing thing"; hence) 1. *A single hair*; Ode 12, 23.—2. Plur.: *The hair of the head*; Ode 19, 20 [cf. *θρίξ, τριχ-ός*, fr. Sans. root DR̥H, "to grow"].

Crispus, i, m. [crispus, "curled," "with curly hair"]

Crispus; a cognomen in the family of the Sallustii; see Sallustius;—at Ode 2, 3 the cognomen precedes the nomen.

crūentus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to crūor, "blood"] *Bloody, blood-stained.*

crūor, ōris, m. *Blood, gore*;—at Ode 1, 5 in plur.

crūs, crūris, n. ("The going thing"; hence) *The leg* [akin to Sans. root CR̥I, "to go, to run"].

cum, prep. gov. abl: 1.

With.—With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case; e. g. *mecum, etc.*; and usually so with Relative pronouns; e. g. *quibuscum, etc.*

—2. To denote the manner in which anything takes place, or some circumstance connected with it: *With, in, amid, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ἐν* (for *κνν*), *ὀν*; Sans. *sam*].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from conjunctus, P. perf. pass. of conjungo, "to join or unite together"] ("United together"; hence) *All*.—As Subst.: *cuncta, ōrum, n. plur. All things*;—at Ode 1, 23 *cuncta terrarum = cunctas terras*.

cūp-īdo, idīnis, m. [cūp-īo, "to desire"] 1. a. *Desire, longing, etc.*—b. Personified: *Cupid*; the god of love or desire; Ode 8, 14.—2. *Avarice, covetousness*.

cupressus, i, f. *A cypress-tree* [Gr. *κυπάρισσος*].

cu-r (anciently, quo-r), adv. [contr. fr. *quā rē or cui rēi*, the Abl. and Dat. of *qui* and *res*, respectively] *Why? for what cause? wherefore?*

cūr-a, æ, f. [for *cœr-a*; fr. *cœr-o*, old form of *quær-o*, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, etc.) *Care*; i. e. a. *Charge, custody, safe keeping*, etc.—b. *Anxiety, solicitude*.—c. ("The care, or anxiety, of love"; hence) *A beloved object; an object of admiration; one's love or mistress*; Ode 8, 8.

cūrīa, æ, f. ("A curia," one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; hence, "a curia or senate-house" in which the people assembled; hence) *The assembly of the senate, the senate*.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [*cur-a*, "care"] 1. *To take care of*.—2. *To care or be solicitous for; to trouble one's self*, etc., *about*.—3. With Inf.: a. *To be solicitous for being; etc.; to desire, or be anxious, to be, etc.*—b. *To look, or attend, to the doing of something*.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n. *To run; to hasten onwards*;—at Ode 5, 13 applied figuratively to one's life [prob. akin to Sans. root *cri*, "to go"].

custos, ōdis, comm. gen. ("One who covers"; hence) *A guardian, protector*, etc. [akin to *κυθ*, root of *κεύθω*, "to cover or hide"].

cymba, æ, f. *A boat, skiff, wherry*;—at Ode 3, 28 used of Charon's boat [Gr. *κύβη*].

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus*; sur-named the Great and the Elder, founder of the Persian monarchy [*κῦρος*, "supreme power"; akin to Sans. *çūra*, "a hero"].

Dācus, i, m.: 1. *A Dacian*; an inhabitant of Dacia, a country now represented by Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.—2. In collective force: *The Dacians* [Gr. *Δακός*].

Dædal-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [*Dædal-us*, "Dædalus"; an Athenian, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. In order to escape from Crete he made wings of wax for himself and his son; but the latter, soaring too near the sun, had his wings melted, and fell into the sea called after him—"The Icarian Sea"] *Of, or belonging to, Dædalus; Dædalean*.

Dalmātī-cus, ca, cum, adj. [*Dalmātī-a*, "Dalmatia"; a country of the E. coast of the Adriatic] *Of, or belonging to, Dalmatia; Dalmatian, Dalmatic*;—at Ode 1, 16 *Dalmaticus triumphus* refers to Pollio's triumph, B.C. 39, over the Parthini, a people

near the borders of Illyricum, within which Dalmatia was comprised.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) With Acc. of person and Gen. of sentence, punishment, etc.: *To condemn one to something*.—Pass. with Gen. alone: *To be condemned to something*; Ode 14, 19.—Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Dānāus, i, m. *Danaus*; son of Belus, brother of Ægyptus, and the father of fifty daughters (the Danaides). These daughters married the fifty sons of Ægyptus, and on their wedding-night all of them, with the exception of Hypermnestra, killed their husbands. For this they were condemned in the lower world to pour water everlastingly into a vessel full of holes;—at Ode 14, 18 Danaï genus = Danaides; see above [Δάναος, "Parched, or Dry, One"].

dap-s, is (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f.: 1. *A sacri-ficial feast*.—2. *A rich feast, a magnificent banquet* [akin to **δαρ**, root of **δάτ-τω**, "to devour," and **δαρ-άτη**, "expense"].

Daun-ius, īa, īum, adj. [Daun-us, "Daunus"; an ancient king of Apulia] ("Of, or

belonging to, Daunus; Daun-ian"; hence) *Italian or Roman*.

dē, prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of place, etc.: **a**. *From, away from*.—**b**. *Down from, out of*.—2. Of origin, etc.: *Of, from*.—3. *About, concerning*.

dē-bēo, būi, bītum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. **dē-hābēo**; fr. **dē**, "from"; **hābēo**, "to have"] ("To have or hold from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe*.—2. Pass.: *To be due or owing*.—Pass.: **dē-bēor**, bītus sum, bēri.

dēbītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dēbēo**.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n. [**dē**, "away"; **cēdo**, "to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart*.—2. With Dat.: *To give way, or yield, to; to yield the palm to*; Ode 6, 15.

dēcēm-pēd-a, æ, f. [**dēcēm**, "ten"; **pēs**, **pēd-is**, "a foot" as a measure] ("A thing having ten feet" in length; hence) *A ten-foot measuring-rod*.

dēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dēcipio**.

dē-cīdo, cīdi, no sup., cīd-ēre, 3. v. n. [for **dē-cādo**; fr. **dē**, "down"; **cādo**, "to fall"] *To fall down*.

dē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for **dē-cāpio**; fr. **dē**, in "strengthening" force; **cāpio**, in force of "to take in, deceive"] With Respective Gen.: *To deceive as to, to be-*

guile of; Ode 13, 38.—Pass.: *dē-cīpīor*, ceptus sum, cīpi.

dēcōlōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*dēcōlor*, “discoloured”] (“To make—a thing—*decolor*”; hence) *To discolor*; *to stain, dye*.

dēc-or, ōris, m. [*dēc-et*, “it is becoming”] (“That which is becoming”; hence) *Comeliness, gracefulness*;—at Ode 11, 6 personified.

dēcōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [*dēcus*, *dēcōr-is*, “ornament”] 1. *To ornament, decorate*.—2. *To reflect honour, or lustre, upon a person*.

dēcōr-us, a, um, adj. [*dēc-or*, *dēcōr-is*, “gracefulness, beauty,” etc.] (“Having *dēc-or*”; hence) 1. *Becoming, graceful, etc.*—2. *Adorned, decorated, etc.*;—at Ode 16, 6 folld. by Abl.

dēc-us, ōris, m. [*dēc-et*, “it is becoming”] (“That which is becoming”; hence) *Ornament, honour*.

dē-dēcet, dēcūt, no sup., dēcēre, 2. v. a. impers. [*dē*, in “negative” force; *dēcet*, “it is becoming”] (*It is*, etc., *unbecoming to*; (*it*), etc., *misbecomes*;—at Ode 12, 17 with clause as Subject [§ 156, 3].

dē-dēcō, no perf. nor sup., dēcēre, 2. v. a. [*dē*, denoting “removal or reversal” of the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; *dēcō*,

“to teach”] With Acc. and Inf.: *To unteach, unlearn*, a person *to do*, etc.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, “down”; *dūco*, “to lead”] *To lead down*, whether actually or figuratively; *to bring*, etc.—Pass.: *dē-dūcor*, ductus sum, dūci.

dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [*dē*, “down”; *fēro*, “to bring”] (“To bring down”; hence) With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To deliver, entrust, commit, give something to one*.

dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dēlġo*.

dē-lġo, lġi, lectum, lġ-ēre, 3. v. a. [for *dē-lġo*; fr. *dē*, “out”; *lġo*, “to choose”] *To choose out, select*.—Pass.: *dē-lġor*, lectus sum, lġi.

Dellġus, ūi, m. *Dellġus*; a friend of Horace; see Ode 3.

dē-mitto, misi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [*dē*, “down”; *mitto*, “to allow to go”] (“To allow to go down”; hence) Of Cerberus: *To hang down the ears*; Ode 13, 34.

dēm-o, psi, ptum, ēre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. *dē-ēm-o*; fr. *dē*, “away”; *ēmo*, “to take”] With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: *To take something away from one*.

dēmpsēro, fut. perf. ind. of *dēmo*.

dens, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) *A tooth* [prob. shortened fr. *ēdens*, *ēdent-is*, part. pres. of *ēd-o*, "to eat"; akin to Sans. *dant-as*, fr. root *AD*; and Gr. *δδούς* (Ionic *δδών*), *δδόντ-os*, fr. root *ēd*].

densus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Thick, dense*.—2. *Close, set close, close together, close packed*.

dē-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put down"; hence) *To lay down the body, etc.*

dē-prōpēro, prōpērāvi, prōpērātum, prōpērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; prōpēro, "to hasten"] *To hasten, or accelerate, greatly; to bring with all speed*.

dē-sīno, sīvi or sīi, sītum, sīnere, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; sīno (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) *To leave off or give over; to cease, etc.*;—at Ode 9, 17 folld. by Gen.

dē-stī-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-stā-no; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; STA, root of sto, "to stand"] ("To make to stand firm or fast"; hence) *Mentally: 1. To intend, design*.—2. Part. perf. pass.: Of one's end: *Appointed, destined, fated, etc.*—Pass.: *dē-stī-nor, nātus sum, nāri*.

de-torquēō, torsi, tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away"; torquēō, "to twist or turn"] *To twist away, turn aside*.

dēus, dēi (Dat. plur. dīs, Ode 7, 4), m. *A god* [akin to Gr. *θεός*, and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dē-vī-us, a, um, adj. [dē, "apart from"; vī-a, "a way"] ("Apart from the way or road"; hence) *Wandering in remote places or inaccessible spots*.

dextr-a, æ, f. [dexter, dextr-i, "right, i. e. on the right side"] *The right hand*.

dīādēma, ātis, n. *A diadem* [Gr. *διδάημα*].

Dīāna, æ, f. *Diana*; daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo the sun-god.

dīc, pres. imperat. of *dīco*.

dīc-o, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To say, tell*.—2. *To speak*.—3. *To speak of, record* in prose; Ode 12, 10.—4. *To tell of, sing, celebrate* in verse; Ode 12, 14.—5. With Acc. of person and Acc. of office: *To name, appoint, create* one that which is denoted by the Acc. of office; Ode 7, 26.—6. Pass. with Inf.: *To be said, or reported, to do, etc.*—Pass.: *dīcor, dictus sum, dici* [akin to Gr. *δείκνυμι*; Sans. root *DIQ*, "to show"].

dī-es, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*;—at Odes 12,

20; 13, 1 die is the Abl. of the time "when" [§ 120] [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven; a day"].

dig-ītus, īti, m. ("The showing, or pointing, thing"; hence) *A finger* [from same source as dic-o].

dignior, us; see dignus.

dig-nus, na, num, adj. ("Shown, pointed out"; hence) 1. *Worthy*.—2. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *Worthy or deserving of*. ~~For~~ Comp.: **dignior**; (Sup.: **dign-issimus** [from same source as dic-o]).

dilectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of diligo.

dī-līgo, lexi, lectum, līgēre, 3. v. a. [for dī-lēgo; fr. dī (= dis), "from out of"; lēgo, "to select"] ("To select from out of" a number; hence) *To love*.—Pass.: **dī-līgor**, lectus sum, līgi.

Dīōn-aeus, aea, aum, adj. [**Dīōn-ē**, "Dione," the mother of Venus; hence, "Venus"] *Of, or belonging to, Dīōne or Vēnus*:—**Dionaeum antrum**, a grotto of Dīōne or Venus, i. e. suitable for love-songs, etc.

dī-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Fearful, terrible, dire, appalling* [prob. akin to *δελ-δω*, "to fear"].

dīs, contr. dat. plur. of dēns.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernere, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart";

cerno, "to separate"] ("To separate apart"; hence) *To distinguish, divide, separate, etc.*—Pass.: **dis-cernor**, crētus sum, cerni.

disco, dīdīci, no sup., discere, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, etc., something; hence) 1. *To learn*.—2. *To become acquainted with* [akin to Gr. *δεικ-νῦμι*, Sans. root *DIḶ*, "to show"; cf. dico].

discrētus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of discerno.

discrī-men, mīnis, n. [for discre-men; fr. discerno, "to separate," through verbal root *DISCRE*] ("That which separates or divides"; hence, "an intervening space; a separation or division"; hence) *Distinction, difference*.

disiectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of disjicio.

dis-jīcō, jēcī, jectum, jīc-ere, 3. v. a. [for dis-jācō; fr. dis, "asunder"; jācō, "to throw"] ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To lay in ruins, destroy*.—Pass.: **dis-jīcior**, jectus sum, jīci.

dis-sīdēo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ere, 2. v. n. [for dis-sēdēo; fr. dis, "apart"; sēdēo, "to sit"] ("To sit apart"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To disagree with, be at variance to, differ from*.

dissīmul-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for dissīmil-o; fr. dis-

siml-is, "unlike"] ("To represent a thing to be unlike" itself; hence) *To dissemble, hide, conceal, disguise.*

dis-sīpo, *sīpāvi*, *sīpātum*, *sīpare*, 1. v. a. [*dis*, "apart"; obsol. *sīpo* (or *sūpo*), "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) *To scatter, disperse.*

di-stinguo, *stinxi*, *stinctum*, *stinguere*, 3. v. a. [*di* (= *dis*), "in different places"; *stinguo*, "to prick"] ("To prick in different places" for ornament; hence) *To set off, decorate, adorn.*

dī-vello, *velli*, *vulsum*, *vellere*, 3. v. a. [*di* (= *dis*), "asunder"; *vello*, "to pluck"] *To pluck or tear asunder.*

dīv-es, *ītis* (also *dis*, *dītis*), adj. *Rich, wealthy.*—As Subst. m. *A rich man* [akin to Sans. root *div*, "to shine"].

divīdens, *ntis*, P. pres. of *divīdo*.

dī-vīdo, *vīsi*, *visum*, *vīdere*, 3. v. a. *To part asunder; to cleave*, etc.—Pass.: *dī-vīdor*, *visus sum*, *vīdi* [*di* (= *dis*), "asunder"; root *vid*, akin to Sans. *√hid*, "to part or disjoin"].

divīt-īæ, *īārum*, f. plur. [*dīves*, *divīt-is*] ("Things pertaining to the *dīves*"; hence) *Riches, wealth.*

dīv-um, i, n. *The open sky* [prob. akin to Sans. *div-a*, "heaven"].

dīv-us, i (Gen. plur. *divām* for *divōrum*), m. [*dīv-us*, "divine"] *A deity, god.*

dixi, *dixisse*, perf. ind. and inf. of *dico*.

do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, 1. v. a.: 1. *To give, present.*—2. *To consign to a place;*—Pass.: *dor*, *dātus sum*, *dāri* [akin to Gr. *δί-δω-μι*; Sans. root *ḍā*].

dōl-ōsus, *ōsa*, *ōsum*, adj. [*dōl-us*, "craft"] ("Full of *dōlus*"; hence) *Deceitful, treacherous.*

dōmando, Gerund in *do* fr. *dōmo*.

dōm-īna, *īnæ*, f. [akin to *dōm-īnus*] ("Mistress" of a family; hence) *A mistress, sweet-heart, loved one.*

dōm-īnus, *īni*, m. [either fr. *dōm-us*, and so, "One pertaining to the house"; or, rather, fr. *dōm-o*, and so, "the subduer," etc.] *Master, lord.*

dōmītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dōmo*.

dōm-o, *ūi*, *ītum*, *āre*, 1. v. a.: 1. *To tame.*—2. *To subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: *dōm-or*, *ītus sum*, *āri* [akin to Sans. root *dam*, "to tame"; Gr. *δαμάω*, "to tame"].

dōmus, i and *ūs*, f. *A dwelling, abode, house* [Gr. *δῶμος*]. *dūco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *ducere*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct.*—2. *To bring, cause, produce*; Ode 17, 9.—Pass.: *dūcor*, *ductus sum*, *dūci* [akin to

Sans. root *DUH*, "to draw out"].

dulc-is, *e*, adj.: 1. As opposed to *āmārus*, "bitter": *Sweet* to the taste.—2. *Sweet, delightful, agreeable*;—at Ode 7, 28 *dulce* is predicated of the substantival inf. *fūrēre* [§ 156, (2)].—3. Of persons or things: *Dear, beloved*, etc. [usually referred to *γλυκ-ús*].

dum, adv. [akin to *diu*, old abl. of *dio*] 1. *While, while that*.—2. As a restrictive particle: *Provided that*.—3. *As long as*.—4. *Until that, until*.

dūr-us, *a, um*, adj.: 1. *Hard to the touch, firm*.—2. *Hard, severe, difficult, dangerous* [akin to Sans. *druva*, "firm"].

dux, *dūcis*, comm. gen. [for *duc-s*; fr. *dūc-o*, "to lead"] *A leader, i. e. a. A conductor, guide*.—b. *A chief*.—c. *A commander, general*.

ēbur, *ēbōris*, *n.* *Ivory* [akin to Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant"].

ēbur-nus, *na, num*, adj. [for *ēbor-nus*; fr. *ēbur*, *ēbōris*, "ivory"] ("Of, or belonging to, *ēbur*"; hence) *Made of, or inlaid with, ivory; ivory-*.

ēd-ax, *ācis*, adj. [ēd-o, "to eat"] ("Prone to eat, voracious," etc.; hence) Of care: *Gnawing, corroding*.

Edōni, *ōrum*, *m.* *The Edoni*,

a people of S. Thrace, famed as worshippers of Bacchus.

ēgo, Gen. *mēi* (plur. *nos*), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

ehen, interj. *Ah! alas!*

ē-līcīo, *līcūi*, *līcītum*, *līcēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ē-lācīo*; fr. *ē* (= *ex*), "out"; *lācīo*, "to allure"] *To allure out, entice forth*.

ēnāvīgandus, *a, um*, Gerundive of *ēnāvigo*.

ē-nāvīgo, *nāvīgāvi*, *nāvīgātum*, *nāvīgāre*, 1. v. a. [*ē* (= *ex*), in "strengthening" force; *nāvīgo*, (act.) "to sail over"] *To sail over, navigate*.

ēnim, conj. *For*.

ēnīt-esco, *ūi*, no sup., *escēre*, 3. v. n. inch. [ēnīt-ēo, "to shine forth"] ("To begin to shine forth"; hence) Of persons: *To become blooming or beautiful*.

ēo, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, v. n. *To go* [root *I*; akin to Sans. root *I*; Gr. *ἐλ-μι*, inf. pres. *ί-έvai*, "to go"].

ēōdem, adv. [for *eōdem* = *eundem*, acc. sing. of *idem*, "the same"] *To the same place*.

ēqu-a, *æ, f.* *A mare* [akin to *ēquus*; see *ēquus*].

ēqu-e-s, *ēquītis*, comm. gen. [for *ēqu-ī-(t)-s*; fr. *ēquus*, "a horse"; *I*, root of *ēo*, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman*,

rider.—2. *A horse-soldier, cavalry soldier, trooper.*

ēquit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [ēques, ēquit-is, "a horseman, rider"] ("To be an *ēques*"; hence) *To ride*.

ēqu-us, i, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἵππος (= ἵππος), and Sans. *aśva*].

ergo, adv. [akin to *vergo*, "to bend"] *Therefore*.

ē-rīpīo, rīptū, reptum, rīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ē-rāpīo; fr. ē (= ex), "away"; rāpīo, "to snatch"] *To snatch away*.—Pass.: *ē-rīpīor*, reptus sum, rīpi.

ēro, fut. ind. of sum.

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, stray, etc.*

et, conj.: 1. *And*:—*et . . . et*, both . . . and.—2. *Also, too*.—3. *Even* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. ἔτι, "more-over"].

Eumēnīdes, um, f. plur. *The Eumenides*; an euphemistic term for the *Furies* [Εὐμενίδες, "Benevolent or Gracious Ones"].

Eurus, i, m. *Eurus*, i. e. *the South-east wind* [Gr. Εὐρος, prob. fr. εὐ-ω, "to singe"; akin to Sans. root *uṣh*, "to burn"].

ē-vīnco, vīci, victum, vīnc-ēre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), in "strengthening" force; *vinco*, "to conquer"] *To conquer completely*; i. e. at Ode 15,

5 "to supplant, take the place of."

Evius, īi, m. *Evius*; a name of Bacchus [Εβίος; "the one pertaining to εὐα or εὐοῖ," a Bacchanalian cry].

ēvoc, adv. *Evoc*! a shout raised at the festivals of Bacchus [Gr. εὐοῖ].

exactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *exigo*.

ex-ānim-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex, denoting "negation or opposition"; ānim-a, "life"] ("To deprive of life, kill"; hence) *To alarm, terrify, drive out of one's senses; to kill* (as it were) with horror, apprehension, etc.

ex-cīpīo, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-cāpīo; fr. ex, "without force"; cāpīo, "to take"] *To take, catch, receive*.

ex-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; clūdo (= claudio), "to shut"] 1. *To shut out, exclude*.—2. *To prevent, ward off*.

ex-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [ex, "out"; ēo, "to go"] *To go out or forth; to come forth from*.

ex-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for ex-āgo; fr. ex, "out"; āgo, "to drive"] *To drive out, banish, expel, from a country, etc.*—Pass.: *ex-īgor*, actus sum, īgi.

exīgūus, a, um, adj. *Small*,

little; confined in space, narrowed.

ex-ĭmo, ěmi, emptum, ĭm-ěre, 3. v. a. [for ex-ěmo; fr. ex, "away from"; ěmo, "to take"] *To take away, or remove, from.*

exĭ-tĭum, tĭi, n. [EXI, root of exĕo, "to go away"] ("A going away, i. e. to nought"; hence) *Destruction.*

exĭtĭrus, a, um, P. fut. of exĕo.

ex-pĕd-ĭo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the feet out of a snare," etc.; hence) 1. *To extricate, free, set free, or liberate.*—2. Impers.: *expĕdit, (It) is expedient, proper, serviceable, etc.*;—at Ode 8, 9 with clause *matris . . . fallĕre* as Subject [§ 156 (3)].

ex-pĭo, pĭavi, pĭatum, pĭare, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; pĭo, "to expiate"] *To expiate thoroughly, to atone for.*—Pass.: **expĭor**, pĭatus sum, pĭari.

ex-plĕo, plĕvi, plĕtum, plĕre, 2. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; plĕo, "to fill"] *To fill up, fill to the brim.*

exsĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for exsul-ĭum; fr. exsul, "an exile"] ("The condition of an *exsul*"; hence) *Banishment, exile.*

exstructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exstruĕo.

ex-struĕo, struxi, structum, struĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; struĕo, "to heap up"] ("To heap up thoroughly"; hence) *To pile up.*—Pass.: **ex-struĕor**, structus sum, struĕi.

ex-sul, sũlis, comm. gen. [for ex-sol; fr. ex, "out of"; sũl-um, in force of "land, country"] ("One who goes out of the land or country"; hence) *A banished person, an exile.*

ex-tendo, tendi, tentum (rarely, but class., tensum), tend-ěre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; tendo, "to stretch"] 1. *To stretch out.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To stretch itself, etc., out; to spread out, extend.*—Pass.: **ex-tendor**, tentus and tensus sum, tendi.

extentus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of extendo.—2. Pa.: a. *Extended, extensive, wide.*—b. In time: *Drawn out to a great length, extended, prolonged.*

făc-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("That may, or can, be done"; hence) 1. *Easy*:—somnia facĭlis, *easy sleep*; i. e.) *sleep easily obtained*, Ode 11, 8.—2. *Compliant, willing, yielding.*

făciĕo, fĕci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make in the*

widest sense of the term.—2. *To do*, etc.—3. Pass.: *To be made, to become*.—Pass.: *fio*, factus sum, *fieri* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, “to be”—in causative force].

Fälernum, i, n.; see **Fälernus**.

Fälernus, a, um, adj. *Fälernian*; i. e. belonging to the “Ager Falernus”; a district of Italy famous for its wines.—As Subst.: **Fälernum**, i, n. *Fälernian wine*; Ode 11, 19.

fal-lo, *fēfelli*, falsum, fallere, 3. v. a. (“To cause to stumble”; hence) 1. *To deceive*.—2. *To swear falsely by*.—3. *To escape the notice, or elude the observation*, of [akin to Gr. σφάλλω, “to deceive”; Sans. root SPHAL, “to tremble,” in causative force].

fal-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fall-sus; fr. fall-o, “to deceive”] (“Deceiving, deceptive”; hence) *Untrue, false*.

fāma, æ, f. (“That which is spoken or said”; hence, “report”; hence) *Fame, reputation, renown* [Gr. φήμη].

fās, n. indecl. (“Divine law”; hence) 1. *Right, justice, equity*.—2. *That which is right, lawful, permitted*, etc.:—*fas* est, it is lawful or permitted, Ode 19, 9.

fātigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To weary, torment, plague, vex*.

fā-tum, ti, n. [FA, root of (for) *fari*, “to speak”] (“That which is spoken”; hence) *Destiny, fate*;—at Ode 13, 16 in plur.

Fau-nus, ni, m. [for Fav-nus; fr. fāv-ō, “to favour”] (“The Favourer”) *Faunus*; the tutelary deity of agriculture, cattle, and shepherds.

fāvilla, æ, f. *Hot cinders; ashes, embers*;—at Ode 6, 23 of the ashes of the funeral pile.

fēr-lo, no perf. nor sup., ire, 4. v. a.: 1. *To strike*.—2. *To kill by striking, to slay*.—3. *To slaughter in sacrifice*.

fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, carry, convey, bring*.—2. With the accessory notion of quickness: *To move quickly or rapidly*.—3. *To bear, submit to*, etc.—4. Pass.:

a. In reflexive force: (“To bear one’s self along”; hence) *To move quickly or rapidly onwards; to hasten, speed*, etc.

—b. Pass.: *To be reported, accounted, held, deemed*, etc.—Pass.: **fērox**, lātus sum, ferri [akin to φέρω; also to Sans. root BHRI; tūl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tollo; lā-tum = tlā-tum, akin to τλάω].

fērox, ōcis, adj.: 1. In a good sense: *Spirited, bold, courageous*.—2. In a bad sense: *Fierce, violent, headstrong, impetuous*.

fer-tilis, tīle, adj. [fēr-o, "to produce, yield"] ("Productive"; hence) *Fruitful, fertile*.

fēr-us, a, um, adj.: 1. Of animals: *Wild*.—2. *Savage, wild, fierce, cruel* [akin to θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

ferv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [ferv-ēo, "to be hot"] *Hot, burning, fiery, glowing*.

fes-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fat-sus; fr. fāt-iscor, "to grow weary"] *Wearied, weary*.

festus, a, um, adj. *Festal, festive*.

fid-ēlis, ēle, adj. [fid-es, "faith"] ("Pertaining to fidelity"; hence) *Faithful, trusty*.

1. **fid-es**, ēi, f. [fid-o, "to trust"] ("Trust"; hence, as that which produces confidence) *Trustiness, trustworthiness, fidelity*, etc.

2. **fīdes**, is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre* [Gr. σφίδη].

fīdibus, abl. plur. of 2. **fīdes**; Ode 13, 24.

fid-us, a, um, adj. [fid-o, "to trust"] *Trusty, faithful*.

fīlum, i, n. *A thread*.

fī-nis, nis, m. (and sometimes f. in the poets; see Ode 18, 30) [prob. for fid-nis; fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing

thing"; hence, "boundary"; hence) *An end, bound, limit*.
fīo, fīērī; see fācio.

flāg-īto, ītāvi, ītātum, ītāre, l. v. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing: *To entreat, or solicit, a person for something; to earnestly demand something of one; to importune one for something* [akin to φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; see flagro].

flagrans, ntis: 1. P. pres. of flagro.—2. Pa.: Of kisses: *Fervid, eager, impassioned*.

flāg-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, l. v. n. *To flame, or blaze; to burn* [akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root BHRĀJ, "to shine"].

flāvus, va, vum, adj. ("Burning"; hence, of colour)
1. As an epithet of the Tiber: *Reddish yellow, yellow*.—2. *Yellow-haired, with auburn hair* [akin to Sans. root BHRĀJ; see flagro].

flē-bilis, bile, adj. [flē-o, (act.) "to weep over"] ("That makes, or causes, to weep" hence) *Mournful, plaintive*.

flecto, flexi, flexum, flectēre, 3. v. a. *To turn, bend, turn round* [akin to πλέκ-ω, "to plait or twist"].

flēō, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. a. ("To gush out" with tears; hence) *To weep over; to lament, bewail* [akin to φλέω, "to gush or overflow"].

flōs, flōris, m. ("That which expands or blossoms"; hence) *A flower* [akin to Sans. root **PHAL**, "to expand"; or Sans. root **PHULL**, "to blossom"].

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for **flugv-tus**; fr. **flūo**, "to flow," through root **FLUGV**] ("A flowing; that which flows"; hence) *A billow, wave*.

flū-men, mīnis, n. [flū-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river*;—at Ode 9, 21 *Medum flumen* = *Euphrātes*.

flūv-ius, īi, m. [for **flugv-ius**; fr. **FLUGV**, root of **flūo**, "to flow"] ("The flowing thing"; hence) *A stream, river*.

flō-lum, īi, n. *A leaf* [akin to φῶλ-λον].

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for **fund-s**; fr. **fund-o**, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) *A spring, fountain*.

for-ma, mæ, f. [for **fer-ma**; fr. **fer-o**] ("That which is borne," etc.; hence) 1. *Form* in the widest sense of the word.—2. *A fine form or figure; beauty*.

formīdōl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [prob. for **formīdīn-ōsus**; fr. **formido**, **formīdīn-is**, "fear"] ("Full of *formido*"; hence) *Productive of great fear; terrible, dreadful, terrific*.

fors-an, adv. [elliptically for **fors sit an**, "whether there be a chance"] *Perchance, perhaps*.

for-tis, te, adj. *Courageous, daring, bold, brave* [sometimes referred to **fēr-o**, "to bear"; sometimes to Sans. root **DHRISH**, "to be courageous, to dare"].

fort-ūitus, ūita, ūitum, adj. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("Of, or belonging to *fors*"; hence) *Presented by chance, that comes in one's way by chance, fortuitous*.

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) 1. *Fortune, change, hap, luck, fate*.—2. Personified as a goddess: *Fortune*.

fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **frango**.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To break, break in pieces, etc.*—2. *To break down, subdue, overpower, vanquish*.—3. Of the day as Object: *To break, i. e. to take a part from*.—Pass.: **frangor, fractus sum, frangi** [akin to Gr. **ρήγνυμι**, and Sans. root **BHAṆJ**, "to split, break"].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. **dhṛatṛi**, "a brother"].

fraus, fraudis, f.: 1. *Deceit, fraud*.—2. *Injury, hurt, etc., produced by deception*.

frēgi, perf. ind. of *frango*.
frēquens, ntis, adj. "Con-
 stant" in doing something, or
 going somewhere; hence) Of
 persons: *Assembled in great*
numbers, numerous.

frētum, i, n. ("A strait,
 frith"; hence) *The sea*.

fro-na, ntis, f. *A fore-*
head, brow [akin to Sans.
bhrū, and Gr. *δ-φρύς*].

frustra, adv. [akin to fraud-
 o, "to deceive"] ("In a de-
 ceived manner"; hence) *In*
vain, to no purpose.

fūg-a, æ, f. [fūg-ŷo, "to
 flee"] *Flight*.

fūg-ax, ācis, adj. [FUG, root
 of fūg-ŷo, "to flee"] 1. *Apt*, or
prone, to flee; fleeing.—2. Of
 a stream: *Fleeing onwards,*
swiftly flowing by.—3. Of time:
Fleeting, rapidly passing.

fūgŷo, fūgi, fūgītum, fūg-
 ěre, 3. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.:
 a. *To flee, flee away, take to*
flight.—b. With Inf.: *To omit,*
forbear, shun to do, etc.; to
avoid the doing, etc.—2. Act.:
 a. *To flee from*.—b. *To shun,*
avoid.—c. *To escape, escape*
from [akin to *φυγ*, root of
φεύγω, "to flee"; and also
 Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend":
 Pass. in reflexive force: "to
 incline one's self"].

fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulg-
 ěre, 2. v. n. *To flash, glitter,*
gleam, glisten, shine [akin to
φλέγω; see *flagro*].

fulg-or, ōris, m. [fulg-ēo,
 "to flash"] ("A flashing";
 hence, "a flash of lightning";
 hence) *Glitter, gleam, bright-*
ness, glistening.

ful-men, minis, n. [for fulg-
 men; fr. fulg-ēo, "to flash"]
 ("The flashing thing"; hence)
A lightning-flash; a thunder-
bolt.

functus, a, um, P. perf. of
fungor.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere,
 3. v. a. *To pour out* [root
 FUD, akin to *χύ-σις*, "a pour-
 ing out"; *χέ-ω*, "to pour
 out"].

fungor, functus sum, fungi,
 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119,
 a]: 1. *To execute, perform,*
discharge.—2. In time: *To*
live through, complete, etc.;
 Ode 9, 13.

fū-nus, nēris, n.: 1. *A dead*
body, corpse.—2. *Funeral*
rites; a funeral, burial.—3.
Death.

fūrī-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.
 [fūrī-æ, "rage"] *Full of rage;*
raging, mad, furious.

fūr-o, ūi, no sup., ěre, 3.
 v. n. *To rage or be furious*
 [akin to Sans. root BHUR, "to
 be active"].

furvus, a, um, adj. *Dark,*
 dusky, swarthy, etc.

Gādes, ŷum, f. plur. *Gades*
 (now *Cadiz*); a city founded
 by the Phœnicians on an island

of the same name off the mainland of Hispania Bætica.

Gætūl-us, a, um, adj. [Gætūl-i, "the Gætūli," a people of that part of ancient Africa which is now Morocco] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the Gætuli; Gætulian.*—2. *African.*

Gālæsus, i, m. *Galæsus* (now *Galeso*); a river of Magna Græcia, flowing into the Sinus Tarentinus near Tarentum (now Taranto).

Gargānus, i, m. *Garganus* (now *Monte Gargano*, or *Monte di S. Angelo*); a mountain-ridge in Apulia reaching to the Adriatic, on which storms were frequent.

gaudēo, gāvisus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. n. semi-dep. *To rejoice, delight* [akin to γηθew].

gāza, æ, f. *Treasure, riches, wealth* [γάζα, said to be originally a Persian word].

gēl-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [gēl-o, "to freeze"] ("Freezing"; hence) *Icy cold, cold.*

Gēlōni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Geloni*; a Scythian people on the Borysthēnes (now the Dnieper), in what is now the Ukraine.

gem-ma, mæ, f. [for gen-ma; fr. gēn-o, "to bear"] ("The bearing thing"; hence, "the bud, or eye," of a plant; hence, from similarity of shape) *A jewel, gem.*

gēm-o, ūi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. n.

Of persons or things: To groan.

gēm-er, ēri, m. ("The married one"; hence) *A son-in-law* [for gēm-er; akin to Gr. γαμ-βρός, akin to Sans. jām-ātri].

gen-s, tis, f. [gēn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting"—"that which is begotten"; hence) 1. *A clan or house.*—2. *A family.*—3. *A nation, race, people.*

gēn-us, ēris, n. ("Birth, descent, origin"; hence) 1. *A race, stock.*—2. *A descendant* [gēn-o (= gigno), "to bear, produce"; and so, "a bearing or producing"; cf. Gr. γένος].

Gērŷōnes, æ (Acc. Gērŷōn-ēn, Ode 14, 8), m. *Geryones* or *Geryon*; a mythic king of Spain, said to have had three bodies and three heads, whose oxen were carried off by Heracles.

Gīgantes, um, m. plur. *The giants*; the fabled sons of Tellus and Tartarus, who made war upon the celestial gods [Gr. Γίγαντες].

glācies, ēi, f. *Ice.*

Gnīd-īus, īa, īum, adj. [Gnīd-os, "Gnidos" (now *Cnido*), a city of Caria] *Of Gnidos, Gnidian.*

Grai-us, a, um, adj. [Grai-i, "the Greeks"] *Greek, Grecian.*

grā-men, m̄nis, n. ["The thing eaten" by cattle; hence] *Grass* [akin to Sans. root **GBAS**, "to eat"].

grandis, e, adj.: 1. *Great* in size.—2. *Great, strong, powerful*.

grāvior, us; see **grāvis**.

grāvis, c, adj.: 1. *Heavy, ponderous*.—2. *Heavy, severe*.—3. *Troublesome, causing annoyance or trouble; formidable*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: **grāv-ior**; (Sup.: **grāv-issimus**) [akin to Gr. *βαρ-ύς*; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grex, grēgis, m. *A flock of sheep*.

Grosphus, i, m. *Grosphus*; a friend of Horace.

gurgēs, itis, m.: 1. *A whirlpool*.—2. In poets: *Waters, sea, etc.*

Gŷas, æ, m. *Gyas*; a hundred-armed giant, who took part in the war against the gods [Gr. *Γύας*].

Gŷgēs, æ, m. *Gyges*; a youth mentioned by Horace [Gr. *Γύγης*].

Hadriā, æ, m. *Hadria*; the *Adriatic Sea*.

Hannībal, ālis, m. *Hannibal*; the commander of the Carthaginian armies in the second Punic War.

Hector, ōris, m. *Hector*; the eldest son of Priam, slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead

body to a war-chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy [*Ἐκτωρ*, "Fast-holder"; i. e. one who is the prop or stay of a place].

Hercŭl-ēs, ēn, ēum, adj. [*Hercŭl-ēs*, "Hercules"; the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; after death deified as the god of strength] *Of Hercules*.

hōres, ēdis, m. and sometimes f. ("An orphan"; hence) *An heir* [*χῆρ-ος*, "deprived of"].

hōrus, i, m.: 1. *A master of a house or family*.—2. *A master, owner, lord, proprietor of property*.

Hespēr-ia, iā, f. [*Hespēr-us*, "the evening star"; hence, "the West"] ("The land of the west"; hence) 1. *Italy*.—Hence, **Hespērī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian*.—2. *Spain*.—Hence, **Hespērī-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish*.

Hespērīus, a, um; see *Hespērīa*.

heu, interj. *Alas!*

1. **hīc**, hēc, hoc (Gen. *hūjus*; Dat. *huic*), pron. dem. *This*.—As Subst. (of all genders, and of both numbers): *This person or thing*, etc. [akin to Sans. pronominal root *i*, aspirated; with *c* (= *ce*), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. **hic**] *Here*.
hiems, ġmis, m. ("The snowy time") 1. *Winter*.—2. *Winter-weather, cold*. [akin to Sans. *hima*, "snow"; Gr. *χειμών*, "winter," *χείμα*, "winter-weather"].

hinnī-tus, tūs, m. [hinnī-o, "to neigh; to whinny"] *A neighing, neigh; a whinnying*.—At Ode 16, 34 the um of **hinnītum** is elided before the vowel beginning the follg. line.

Hirpinus, i, m. *Hirpinus* (*Quintius*); a friend of Horace. Ode 11 is addressed to him.

hispīdus, a, um, adj. Of fields: *Rough; foul, or dirty*, from rain.

histōria, æ, f. *A narrative of past events, history*;—at Ode 12, 10 in plur. [Gr. *ιστορία*].

hōmo, ġnis, comm. gen.: *A human being; a person; a man or woman*.

hōnēs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for **hōnor-tus**; fr. **hōnor**, "honour"] ("Provided with *honour*"; hence) *Noble, distinguished, honourable*.

hōnor, ōris, m.: 1. *Honour*.—2. *Grace, charm, beauty*.—3. *Ornament, decoration, etc.*

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—in *horas, hour by hour, hourly, every hour* [Gr. *ώρα*].

Hōrātius, ġi (contr. ġ), m. *Horatius* (*Quintus*, with the cognomen *Flaccus*), the great

lyric Roman poet, was born in the territory of Venusia on the 8th December, B.C. 65; and died on the 17th November, B.C. 8.

horresco, horrūi, no sup. *horrescere*, 3. v. a. inch. [horr-ġo, "to shudder"] *To begin to shudder at; to become terrified, or frightened, at*.

horr-ībilis, ībile, adj. [horr-ġo, "to tremble"] ("To be trembled at"; hence) *Terrible, dreadful, horrible*.

hos-pes, pītis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating or being entertained"; hence) 1. *A visitor, guest*.—2. *An entertainer, a host* [perhaps for **hos-pit-s**; akin to Sans. root **GHAS**, "to eat"; pēt-o, "to seek"].

hospīt-ālis, āle, adj. [hos-pes, hospīt-is, "a host"] ("Of, or pertaining to, a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitable*.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a guest; hence) *An enemy, or foe*, of one's country;—Plur.: *The enemy* in collective force [prob. akin to Sans. root **GHAS**, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for **hoc**, adverbial neut. acc. of **hic**, "this"] 1. *To this place, hither*.—2. *To this point, matter, etc.; hither*.

hūm-ērus, ēri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to ἄμ-ος].

hūm-llis, lle, adj. [hūm-us, "the ground"] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) *Humble, poor, insignificant* as to value.

hūdrops, ōpis, m. *The dropsy* [Gr. ὕδρωψ].

Hylæus, i, m. *Hylæus*; a centaur killed by Atalanta when offering violence to her [Ἵλαιος, "Man of the Woods; Savage"].

Hymettus, i, m. *Hymettus*; a mountain near Athens famed for its honey and marble.—Hence, **Hymettius**, ia, ium, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Hymettus*.

Hýperbōrē-us, a, um, adj. [Hýperbōrē-i, "the Hyperborei"; a people of the extreme North] 1. *Of, or belonging to, the Hyperborei; Hyperborean*.—2. *Northern*.

Iber, ēris, m.: 1. *An Iberian or Spaniard*.—2. In collective force: *The Iberians, Spaniards*; Ode 20, 20.

Ibo, fut. ind. of ēo.

Icārus, i, m. *Icarus*; see Dædalēus.

ic-tus, tūs, m. [ic-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) *A stroke, blow*.

I-dem, ēā-dem, ī-dem (Gen. ejusdem; Dat. eidem), pron. dem. [pronominal root i;

with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same*.—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *Likewise, also, too, moreover*; Ode 19, 27, etc.

Idōnēus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable*;—at Ode 19, 26 with follg. Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

i-gnārus, gnāra, gnārum, adj. [for in-gnārus; fr. yn, "not"; gnārus, "knowing"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Not knowing; being ignorant of or unacquainted with*.

ign-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [ign-is, "fire"] ("Of, or belonging to, ignis"; hence) *Fiery, burning*.

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. agni, "fire"].

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, adj. [for in-gnōtus; fr. yn, "not"; gnōtus (= notus), "known"] 1. *Unknown*.—2. *Low-born, ignoble*.

il-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [for in-lābor; fr. yn, "on"; lābor, "to glide"] ("To glide on"; hence) *To fall, or slip, down upon; to fall upon, etc.*;—at Ode 17, 27 folld. by Dat. [§ 106, a].

il-lācrīmābīlis, lācrīmābīle, adj. [for in-lācrīmābīlis; fr. yn, "not"; lācrīmābīlis, "for which tears are shed"] ("For which tears are not shed";

hence, "unwept"; hence) *Unmoved by tears, pitiless, inexorable.*

illapsus, a, um, P. perf. of **illabor**.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. **illius**; Dat. **illi**), pron. adj. [for **is-le**; fr. **is**] *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person or thing; he, she, it*, etc.

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower or storm* [akin to Gr. **ὄμβρος**].

im-memor, Gen. **mēmōris**, adj. [for **in-memor**; fr. **in**, "not"; **mēmōr**, "mindful"] *Unmindful, heedless, regardless*;—at Ode 18, 19 with Gen. [§ 132].

im-mērens, **mērentis**, adj. [for **in-mērens**; fr. **in**, "not, un-"; **mērens**, "deserving"] *Undeserving, innocent.*

im-mītis, **mīte**, adj. [for **in-mītis**; fr. **in**, "not"; **mītis**, "ripe"] *Not ripe, unripe.*

im-pius, **pīa**, **pīum**, adj. [for **in-pīus**; fr. **in**, "not"; **pīus**, "devout"] ("Not *pīus*"; hence) *Wicked, impious; without respect for the deity, oaths, etc.; forsworn.*

im-pōno, **pōstūi**, **pōsitum**, **pōnēre**, 3. v. a. [for **in-pōno**; fr. **in**, "into"; **pōno**, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: ("To put into"; hence) *Nautical t. t.: To put on board of, etc.*

impōsītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of **impōno**.

im-pōtens, **pōtentis**, adj. [for **in-pōtens**; fr. **in**, "not"; **pōtens**, "powerful"] ("Not *potens*"; hence) *Powerless, weak, feeble, impotent.*

im-prōvisus, **prōvisa**, **prōvisum**, adj. [for **in-prōvisus**; fr. **in**, "not"; **prōvisus**, "foreseen"] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected.*

im-pūbes, **pūbēris** and **pūbis**, adj. [for **in-pūbes**; fr. **in**, "not"; **pūbes**, "of ripe age, grown up"] *Not of ripe age, not grown up, not arrived at manhood.*

in, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: a. *In*.—b. *On, upon*.—2. With Acc.: a. *Into*.—b. *Upon*.—c. *Towards*.—d. Of time: (a) *Unto, till, until, up to*.—(b) *For*:—in *horas*, (for the hours, i. e.) *hour by hour*, etc.—e. *As it relates or refers to; in reference to, as to, over*.—f. To denote the object, design, etc.: *To, for*.—g. With Neut. adj. to form an adverbial expression: in *præsens*, *At present, for the present*, Ode 16, 25.

ināchus, i, m. *Inachus*; the first king of Argos, which city he is supposed to have founded about B.C. 1856 [Gr. **Ἰνᾶχος**].

inānis, e, adj. *Empty*, i. e. at Ode 20, 21 "without a corpse."

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-
ere, 3. v. n. [In, "in"; cēdo, "to
go"] ("To go in or along";
hence) *To proceed, advance,
walk, etc.*

in-comptus, compta, com-
ptum, adj. [In, "not"; com-
ptus, "adorned"] *Not adorn-
ed, unadorned.*

in-crēdībīlis, crēdībīle, adj.
[In, "not"; crēdībīlis, "to be
believed"] *Not to be believed,
incredible.*

in-dēcōrus, dēcōra, dēcōr-
um, adj. [In, "not, un-";
dēcōrus, "becoming"] *Un-
becoming, disgraceful, in-
glorious.*

in-doctus, docta, doctum,
adj. [In, "not, un-"; doctus,
"taught"] *Untaught; — at
Ode 6, 2 fold. by Inf. [§ 140,
4].*

in-dōm-ītus, īta, ītum, adj.
[In, "not"; dōm-o, "to tame"]
("Untamed"; hence) *That
cannot be checked or re-
strained; untameable.*

indulgēo, dūsi, dultum,
dulgēre, 2. v. n. With Dat.
[§ 106, (3)]: *To indulge or
humour; to yield, or give
way, to.*

in-ars, eris, adj. [for In-ars;
fr. In, "not"; ars, "art"]
("Not having, or without,
ars," in any employment;
hence, "inactive, sluggish";
hence) 1. Of persons: *With-
out resistance, or, in adverbial*

*force, unresistingly. — 2. Of
ice: Motionless, inert.*

in-fām-is, e, adj. [In, "not";
fama, "(fair) fame"] ("Not
having fama"; hence) *Of ill
report, ill spoken of, abomin-
able, infamous.*

in-fēr-las, Iārum, f. plur.
[in-fēr-i, "the inhabitants of
the lower world, the dead"]
("Things pertaining to the
inferi"; hence) *Sacrifices in
honour of the dead.*

in-fes-tus, ta, tum, adj.
("Striking against"; hence)
1. *Hostile, inimical. — 2. Of cir-
cumstance: Adverse, unfort-
unate, etc.* [prob. for in-fe(n)d-
tus; fr. In, "against"; ob-
solete fe(n)d-o, akin to Gr.
θεῖν-ω, θεῖν-ω, "to strike"].

in-fīmus, a, um, sup. adj.
Lowest, whether actually or
figuratively. (Pos.: in-
fērus; Comp.: infērior).

in-form-is, e, adj. [In,
"not"; form-a, "shape"]
("Without shape, shapeless";
hence) *Hideous, horrid, foul,
filthy.*

in-gēn-īum, īi (Gen. sing.
ingēnī, Ode 18, 9), n. [In,
"in"; GEN, root of gigno
(pass.), "to be born"] ("A
being born in" one; "that
which is inborn"; hence)
*Natural abilities, talents or
genius.*

in-gens, gentis, adj. [In,
"not"; gens, "a race or

kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) *Vast, immense.*

In-īmīcus, īmīca, īmīcum, adj. [for in-āmīcus; fr. īn, "not"; āmīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile*;—at Ode 2, 2 with Dat. [§ 106 (3)].

In-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for in-æquus; fr. īn, "not"; æquus, "favourable"] Of persons or things in general: *Unfavourable, adverse, injurious, hurtful.*

In-op-s, gen. īnōpis, adj. [īn, "not"; (ops) ōp-is, "wealth"] *Without wealth; poor, needy, indigent.*

inquam (inquō), v. def. To say.

in-sēro, sērūi, sertum, sēr-ēre, 3. v. a. [īn, "into"; sēro, "to bind"] ("To bind into"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To place amongst.*

in-sign-is, e, adj. [īn, "upon"; sign-um, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Remarkable, noted, distinguished.*

in-sōle-nis, ntis, adj. [īn, "not"; sōlē-o, "to be accustomed"] 1. *Unaccustomed, unusual.*—2. *Too great, immoderate.*—3. *Haughty, insolent.*

in-sons, sontis, adj. [īn, "not"; sons, "guilty"] ("Guiltless"; hence) *Harmless; that does no hurt or commits no injury.*

in-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [īn, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) *To be close at hand or very near.*

in-tēg-er, ra, rum, adj. [for in-tāg-er; fr. īn, "not"; ta(n)g-o, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) 1. *Undiminished, whole, entire.*—2. *Untouched by love; heart-whole.*

inter-dum, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; dum, prob. = dium, acc. of obsol. dius (whence diu) = dies, "a day"] ("At intervals during the day"; hence) *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intēr-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [inter, "among"; ēo, "to go"] ("To go among" other things, etc., so as to be no longer perceived; hence) *To perish.*

intērest; see intersum.

intēr-īor, īus, comp. adj. [obsol. intēr-us, "within"] *Inner, interior*;—at Ode 3, 8 = nearer to the wall of the wine-store.

inter-sum, fūi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] ("To be between"; hence, "to differ"; hence) Impers.: *intērest, a. There is a difference, etc.*—b. *It matters, etc.*

in-ton-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for in-tond-sus; fr. īn, "not"; tond-ēo, "to shear"] Of the

ancient Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: *Unshorn, bearded.*

in-torquēo, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. [in, "with-out force"; torquēo, "to twist"] ("To twist, twine," etc.; hence) Of the snakes of the Furies as Subject: With Dat. [§ 106, (a)]: *To twine, or wind, about; to entwine in.* — Pass.: **in-torquēor**, tortus sum, torquēri.

intortus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intorquēo.

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. **intērā**, abl. sing. fem. of ob-sol. **intērus**, "within"] *Inside of, within.*

in-ul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for **in-ulc-tus**; fr. **in**, "not"; **ulc-iscor**, "to avenge, to punish"] *Unavenged, unpunished; for whom, or which, vengeance has not been taken or punishment inflicted.*

invidendus, a, um, Gerundive of **invidēo**.

in-vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. and n. [in, in "augmentative" force; vīdēo, "to look at"] ("To look at or towards"; hence, with accessory notion of malevolence, "to look maliciously at"; hence) 1. *To envy.* — 2. With Dat.: *To feel envy at; to be envious of or on account of.*

invid-ia, iæ, f. [invid-us, "envious"] ("The quality of

the *invidus*"; hence) *Envy, jealousy, grudge, hatred, ill-will.*

invī-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for **invid-sus**; fr. **invid-ēo**, "to hate"] *Hated, hateful.*

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for **is-pse**; fr. **is**, "this, that"; with suffix **pse**] *Self, very, identical.* — As Personal pron.: a. *One's self, its own self.* — b. Of 3rd person: *Himself, herself, itself.*

ir-rētor-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for **in-retorqu-tus**; fr. **in**, "not"; **torqu-ēo**, "to turn round"] *Not turned round or back.*

ita, adv. *In this way or manner; thus, so* [akin to Sans. *iti*].

Itāl-ia, iæ, f. *Italy*; a country of Southern Europe. — Hence, **Itāl-us**, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, Italy; Italian*; — at Ode 7, 4 the **I** is short; at Ode 13, 18, long [acc. to some fr. *Ἰταλός* (whence Lat. *vitulus*, "a calf"), in reference to its breed of cattle, which was considered excellent: acc. to others fr. a man named *Italus*].

Itālus, a, um; see **Itāl-ia**.

i-ter, tīnēris, n. [ēo, "to go," through root **i**] ("The act of going"; hence) *A journey.*

itēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [itēr-um, "again, a second time"] 1. *To go over again*

or a second time; to repeat.—
2. To sing of, or celebrate in song, anew or again; to repeat the praises of, etc.

jāc-šo, ūi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. To lie, lie down [akin to Sans. root YĀ, "to go"].

jācūl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [jācūl-um, "a javelin"] ("To hurl a javelin at"; hence) To aim at, strive after.

jam, adv. [prob. = eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "that"] 1. At that time; then.—2. At this time; now:—jam jam, (at this time, at this time; i. e.) at this very time, now at this very moment; Ode 20, 9.—3. Soon.—4. Already.

jō-cus, ei, m. (plur. jōci, m., and jōca, n.) Sport or sportiveness in words; mirth; a jest or joke [akin to Sans. root DJU, "to sport, play"].

jūbē, pres. imperat. of jūb-ēo.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, jūb-ēre, 2. v. a. To order, command, bid.

jū-dīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [for jur-dīc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dīc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence) To investigate judicially; to judge; to pass judgment.

jūgērūm, i (Abl. Sing. jūgēre and jūgēro; in Plur., acc. to third declension), n.

A juger; a measure of land containing 28,800 square feet, or about two-thirds of an English acre, which contains 43,560 square feet; commonly translated acre.

jūg-um, i, n. [JUG, root of jungo, "to join"] ("That which joins"; hence) 1. A yoke of animals.—2. The yoke of subjection or dominion;—at Ode 6, 2 in plur.—3. Of a mountain: A height, summit.

Jūgurtha, æ, m. Jugurtha; a king of Numidia conquered by Marius, who led him as a captive in his triumph, and afterwards threw him into prison, where he was starved to death.

jungo, junxi, junctum, jung-ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. To join.—2. Of animals: To yoke [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι; and to Sans. root YUJ].

Jū-no, nōnis, f. ("She of heaven") Juno; the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter. In the Trojan war she was a strong supporter of the Greeks [akin to Sans. dyo or dyu, "heaven"; cf. Ju in Ju-piter].

Jū-pīter, Gen. Jōvis, m. ("Heaven's father") Jupiter; a son of Saturn, and mythic king of the heathen celestial deities; see also Jūno [akin to Sans. dyu, "heaven"; Lat. pāter, "father"].

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which

(morally) joins, or unites"; hence) *Law*, whether human, natural, or divine;—at Ode 8, 1 *jus pejeratum* = perjurium, *perjury*, as a violation of divine law [akin to Sans. root *yu*, "to bind"].

Justitia, æ, f. [*justitia*, "justice"] *Justitia* or *Justice*; the goddess of justice.

jüven-a, æ, f. [*jüven*-us, "young"] Of cattle: *A young cow, a heifer*;—at Ode 5, 6 figuratively of a maiden.

jüven-us, i, m. [*id.*] Of persons: *A young lad, a youth; a son* in reference to parents; Ode 8, 21.

1. *jüven*-is, is, adj. comm. gen. *Young*.—As Subst.: *jüvenis*, is, m.: a. *A young person, a youth*.—b. *A son*:—*juvenes Telluris, the sons of Tellus* (or *Mother Earth*) = *the Giants*, Ode 12, 7 [akin to Sans. *yuvan*, "young"].

2. *jüvenis*, is; see 1. *jüven*-is.

jüven-tas, tātis, f. [*jüven*-is, "young"] ("The state, or condition, of the *jüvenis*"; hence) *Youth*;—at Ode 11, 6 personified as a goddess.

1. *lāb*-or, ōris, m. ("The act of acquiring, or taking"; hence) *Labour, toil* [akin to Sans. root *LABH*, "to acquire"; Gr. *λαβ*, root of *λα(μ)β-ανω*, "to take"].

2. *lāber*, lapsus sum, labi, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To fall, fall down* from a place, etc.—2. Of time: *To glide, or glide onwards* [akin to Sans. root *LAMB*, "to fall"].

lābōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [*lābor*, "labour"] 1. With Inf.: *To labour, toil, make efforts*, etc., to do, etc.—2. *To be in peril, danger*, etc.; Ode 9, 7.

lāc, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for *inlact*, akin to Sans. root *MRIS*, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed or stroked," i. e. from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτος].

Lācōna, æ, f. adj. *Lacedæmonian, Spartan*.—As Subst.: *A Lacedæmonian, or Spartan, woman*.

lāc-ēssō, ēssīvi or ēssīi, ēssitum, ēssēre, 3. v. a. ("To bite eagerly, to mangle"; hence, "to attack, assault"; hence) With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing [§ 98]: *To importune one for something* [akin to Gr. *δακ-νω*; Sans. root *DAÇ*, "to bite"].

Lācōn, ōnis, m. adj. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan* [Gr. *Λάκων*].

Lācōn-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [*Lācōn*-es, "the Laconians," etc.] = *Lācōn*.

lāc-rīma, rīmæ, f. (old form "dac-rīma") ("The biting thing") *A tear* [akin to Gr.

δάκρυ; and Sans. root दा॒; see *lācesso*].

lācūn-ar, āris, n. [*lācūn-a*, in the sense of "a hollow"] ("A thing pertaining to a *lacuna*"; hence) *A* *panelled*, or *fretted*, *ceiling*; a *ceiling with indented compartments*.

lācus, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to *λάκκος*, "a pit, a pond"].

læt-itīa, itīæ, f. [*læt-us*, "joyous"] ("The state of the *lætus*"; hence) *Joyousness*, *joy*.

læt-or, ātus sum, āri, l. v. dep. n. [*læt-us*, "joyful"] *To be joyful* or *joyous*; *to rejoice*, *be glad*.

lætus, a, um, adj. *Joyful*, *joyous* [prob. akin to Sans. root *LAS*, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

Lālāge, ēs, f. *Lalage*; the name of a girl mentioned by Horace [*λαλαγή*, "prattle"].

lāmna (*lāmīna*), æ, f. *A thin sheet of metal*, etc.;—at Ode 2, 2 a contemptuous term for the precious metals.

lān-a, æ, f. *Wool*;—at Ode 16, 37 in plur. [Gr. *λῆν-ος*, Doric *lān-os*; or *λάχν-η*].

langu-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [*langu-ēo*, "to be languid"] *Languid*, *faint*, *weary*.

langu-or, ōris, m. [*id.*] ("Languor"; hence) *Sickness*, *disease*, *illness*.

Lāpithæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Lapithæ*; a people of

Thessaly inhabiting the mountainous district in the neighbourhood of Olympus and Pelion, especially noted for their combat with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, the king of the Lapithæ [prob. akin to Sans. root *LAP*, "to talk," "The (big) Talkers," "The Swaggers"; cf. *λαπ-ίζω*, "to swagger"; i. e. "to talk big"].

lāquēātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *lāquēo*.

lāqu-ēo, ēāvi, ēātum, ēāre, l. v. a. [*lāc-us* (*lac* = *laqu*), "a hollow place"] ("To make a *lacus*" in anything; hence) *To make*, or *adorn with*, *panels* in a ceiling, etc.; *to panel*, *to adorn with fretwork*.—Pass.: *lāqu-ēor*, ēātus sum, ēāri.

largior, us, comp. adj.; see *largus*.—As Subst.: *largiōra*, um, n, plur. *More abundant things* or *gifts*.

larg-us, a, um, adj. ("Large"; hence) *Abundant*, *copious*, *plentiful*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *largior*; (Sup.: *larg-issimus*) [prob. akin to Sans. *dīrgh-a* (for original *dargh-a*), "long"].

lasc-ivus, īva, īvum, adj. ("Bounding, leaping"; hence) *Frisking*, *playful*, *frolicsome*, *sportive*.

lassus, a, um, adj. *Faint*, *weary*, *tired*;—at Ode 6, 7

fold. by Respective Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, *E*, (2)].

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] ("After the manner of the *latus*"; hence) 1. *Widely*.—2. *On all sides, far and wide, extensively*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: lāt-yus; (Sup.: lāt-issīme).

Lātinus, a, um; see **Lāt-ium**.

Lātium, ī, n. *Latium* (now *Campagna di Roma* and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*); a country of Italy in which Rome was situate.—Hence, **Lāt-inus**, ina, inum, adj. *Latin*.

lātīus; see **lāte**.

1. **lātus**, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide* [akin to Gr. *πλατύς*; Sans. *prīṭhu*].

2. **lātus**, ēris, n. ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side*, whether of persons or things.—2. Part for the whole: *A body* [prob. akin to 1. **lātus**].

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise, commend, extol, laud*.

laurēa, æ; see **laurēus**.

laur-ēus, -ēa, -ēum, adj. [laur-us, "a laurel"] *Of, or belonging to, a laurel*.—As Subst.: **laurēa**, æ, f. = **laur-us**.

laurus, i and ūs, f. *A laurel-tree, laurel*.

lāvo, lāvāvi and lāvi, lāv-ātum and lautum and lōtum, lāvāre and lāvēre, 1. and 3. v. a. *To wash, bathe* some object [akin to *λούω*].

lēnis, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) *Moderate, gentle, not violent*.

lēn-īter, adv. [lēn-is, "gentle"] ("After the manner of the *lēnis*"; hence) *Gently*.

len-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Embracing, clinging"; hence) 1. *Lasting, constant, enduring*.—2. In character, etc.: *Easy, calm, unconcerned* [akin to Sans. root **LIṆG**, "to embrace"].

lēo, ōnis, m. *A lion* [Gr. *λέων*].

lē-tum (-thum), ti, n. ("That which melts or dissolves"; hence) *Dissolution, death* [akin to Gr. *δ-λε-θρος*, "destruction"; Sans. root **Lī**, "to melt"].

lēvior, us; see 2. **lēvis**.

1. **lēvis**, e, adj.: 1. *Smooth*.

—2. *Unwrinkled, free from wrinkles, with smooth brow*; Ode 11, 6.—3. *Polished, bright, shining*.—N.B. At Ode 7, 21 the meaning of *levia* must be referred to either 1 or 3 according to the view taken of the meaning of *ciboria* as given in the article on that word [Gr. *λεῖφος*].

2. **lēvis**, e, adj. ("Light-moving"; hence) 1. Of sleep:

Light, gentle, easy, mild.—2.

Of the spectrum: *Light, gay, joyous.*—3. With Inf.: *Easy to be done, etc.*; Ode 4, 11.

Comp.: *lĕv-tor*; (Sup.: *lĕv-issĭmus*) [akin to Gr. *ἐλαχ-ύς*; Sans. *lagh-a*].

lĕv-o, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [2. *lĕv-is*, "light"] ("To make something *levis*"; hence) 1. *To take away, remove.*—2. *To lessen, diminish, alleviate.*—3. *To console, comfort*;—at Ode 18, 38 *lĕvāre* is dependent on *ēdōātus*.

lĕx, *lĕgis*, f. [= *leg-s*; fr. *lĕg-o*, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," i. e. a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law*.

1. *lĭber*, *bri*, m. ("The bark" of a tree; hence) *A book*, as written upon prepared bark.

2. *lĭber*, *ĕri*, m. *lĭber*; an old Italian deity, sometimes (as in Horace) regarded as identical with *Bacchus*.

lĭbra, *s*, f.: 1. *A pair of scales; a balance.*—2. As a constellation: *Libra*, or *The Scales*; Ode 17, 17. In astrology the influence of *Libra* was considered favourable.

lĭbŷa, *s*, f. *lĭbŷa*, *Africa* [Gr. *Λιβύη*].

lĭc-ō, *ŭi*, *ŷtum*, *ēre* (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf.

mood), 2. v. n. ("To be allowable or permissible"; hence) Impers.: *lĭcet*, etc., (*It is permitted or allowed*).

lĭcet; see *lĭcō*.

lĭcĭnĭus, *ŷi*, m. *lĭcĭnĭus*, with the cognomen of *Murĕna*, brother of the *Proculeius* mentioned at Ode 2, 5.

lĭc-tor, *tōris*, m. [for *lĭg-tor*; fr. *lĭg-o*, "to bind"] ("Binder") *Lictor*, the name given to the attendants on the greater Roman magistrates. Twelve of them were assigned to each consul, before whom they walked in line bearing, individually, a bundle of rods in which an axe was placed. Their name is supposed to have been given them from their having to bind criminals previous to execution. Amongst their duties was that of removing out of the road (*summōvĕre*) such persons as stood in the way of the consuls; and to this Horace alludes when using the expression *neque summōvet curas*; while further still the poet intimates that not even consular rank can deliver men from cares and anxieties.

lĭcŷmĭa, *s*, f. *lĭcŷmĭa*, supposed to be the name under which Horace represents *Terentia*, the wife of *Mæcĕnas*.

lig-num, nl, n. ("That which is consumed by fire"; hence, "fire-wood"; hence) *Wood* in general, a *log*;—at Ode 13, 11 Horace applies the term to the tree (*orbos*) mentioned at line 3 [akin to Sans. root DAH, "to consume by fire"].

limes, Itis, m. ("A connecting way, or path," between two fields; hence) *A boundary, limit* between two fields; *a landmark*.

linguendus, a, nm, Gerundive of *linguo*.

linguo, liqui, lectum, linguere, 3. v. a. *To leave, quit, depart* from [akin to Sans. root BHOX, and Gr. *λεῖρω*].

liqu-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [liqu-ēo, "to be liquid"] ("Being liquid"; hence, "flowing, fluid"; hence) *Of the sky, etc.: Clear, bright; calm, serene*.

lit-tus, tōris, n. [prob. LI, root of *lit-no*, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand*.

lit-tus, ti, m. ("An augur's staff"; hence, from its shape) *A trumpet or clarion*, used by the cavalry [usually regarded as an Etruscan word, signifying "crooked"].

liv-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [liv-ēo, "to be of a leaden, or blue, colour"] *Of a leaden colour; bluish, blue*.

lōe-e, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lōe-us, "a place"] ("To place"; hence) *To place, or put, out on contract; to contract for*.—Pass.: **lōe-or**, ātus sum, āri.

lōcū-plē-s, tis, adj. [for loco-plē-ts; fr. locus, (uncontr. gen.) loco-i, "landed property"; plē-o, "to fill"] ("Full of landed property"; hence) 1. *Rich in lands*.—2. *Rich, wealthy, opulent*.

lōe-us, i, m. (plur. lōei, m. and lōea, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) *A place, spot, etc.* [prob. akin to Gr. root λει, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, (in time) "long"] 1. *Long, for a long time*.—2. Comp.: *Longer, any longer*.—Comp.: **long-Ius**; (Sup.: long-issīme). **long-Ius**; see *longe*.

long-us, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long in extent or space*.—2. In time: *Long, of long duration or continuance* [akin to Sans. *dīrgha*, "long"].

lūc-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. [lūc-ēo, "to shine"] 1. *Shining, bright, glittering*.—2. Neut. sing. as adv.: *Brightly, brilliantly, dazzlingly, splendidly*.

Lūcrīnus (with or without lacus), i, m. *The Lucrine Lake* (now *Lago Lucrino*), on the coast of Campania, near Baiae.

lu-crum, cri, n. [lū-o, "to

pay"] ("That which serves for paying"; hence) *Gain, profit*.

luc-tus, tūs, m. [for lug-tus; fr. lūg-ēo, "to mourn," etc.] *Mourning, sorrow, grief*; —at Ode 20; 22 in plur.

lūd-o, lūsi, lūsum, lūdēre, 3. v. n. [lūd-us, "play"] 1. *To play, sport, frisk, frolic*. —2. *To sport, amuse one's self, etc.*

lū-dus, di, m. *Play, sport* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to sport"].

lūg-ubris, ubre, adj. [lūg-ēo, "to mourn"] ("That causes mourning, disastrous"; hence) *Mournful, sorrowful*.

lū-na, nā, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon*.

lu-strum, stri, n. [lū-o, "to wash"] ("That which washes or expiates"; hence, "an expiatory offering" which was made for the whole Roman people by the Censors every fifth year after the completion of the Census; hence) *A space of five years*.

Lycurgus, i, m. *Lycurgus*; a king of the Edōnes who prohibited the worship of Bacchus, and ordered all the vines in his dominions to be destroyed. For this the god afflicted him with madness, under the influence of which

he killed his son, and according to some accounts maimed himself. Other accounts state that he was struck with blindness; and others, again, that he was imprisoned in a rock [Gr. Λυκοῦργος, "Wolf-destroyer"].

Lŷde, ēs, f. *Lyde*; a woman's name.

lympa, æ, f. ("A water-nymph"; hence) *Water* [Gr. λύμη].

lynx, lyncis, comm. gen. *A lynx* [Gr. λύγξ].


lŷra, æ, f.: 1. *A lute or lyre*. —2. *Lyric poetry, song* [Gr. λύρα].

Mæcēnas, ātis, m. *Mæcenas* (*Caius Cilnius*); a Roman knight and statesman; the friend of the Emperor Augustus and patron of Horace.

mærēo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to mīser, "wretched"] *To be sad or sorrowful for; to mourn over; to grieve or lament on account of*.

mæs-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for mær-tus; fr. mær-ēo, "to be sad"] *Sad, sorrowful, mournful*.

mæg-is, comp. adv. [akin to mag-nus] *More, in a greater degree*.

mag-nus, na, num, adj. *Great*, in the fullest sense of the term.  Comp.: māj-

or; (Sup.: *maxīmus*) [root *MAG*, akin to Gr. μέγ-*as*, Sans. *māh-a*, "great"; fr. root *MAGH*, "to be great, to be powerful"].

mājor, *us*; see *magnus*.

mā-la, *læ*, *f.* [for *mand-la*; fr. *mand-o*, "to eat"] ("The eating thing"; hence) *A jaw-bone, cheek-bone, jaw*.

māl-e, *adv.* [*māl-us*, "bad"] ("After the manner of the *malus*"; hence) *Badly, ill*.

māl-i-gu-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Ill-disposed, malignant, envious, malicious* [*māl-us*, "bad, evil"; (i) connecting vowel; and either GEN (with *e* elided), root of *gigno*, in pass. force, "to be born," and so, "born bad";—or Sans. *jñā*, "knowing," fr. root *ṛṣā*, "to know," and so, "ill-knowing"].

mālōbāthron (-*um*), *i*, *n.* *Malobathron*, or *malebathrum*; oil obtained from the plant of the same name [Gr. *μαλόβαθρον*].

mālum, *i*; see *mālus*.

māl-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* ("Dirty, black"; hence) 1. *Bad* of its kind.—2. *Unfortunate, adverse, calamitous*.—As Subst.: *mālum*, *i*, *n.* *A trouble, misfortune, calamity* [akin to Sans. *mal-as*, "dirty"; Gr. *υέλ-*as**, "black"].

mān-ēo, *si*, *sum*, *ēre*, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*: 1. Neut.: *To stay, or remain, anywhere*.—2. Act.:

("To wait for"; hence) *To await a person as his fate, condition, etc.* [Gr. *μέν-ω*].

māno, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. *v. n.* *To flow*.

mā-nus, *nūs*, *f.* ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root *ml̥*, "to measure"].

māre, *is*, *n.* *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vāri*, "water"].

mārīt-us, *i*, *m.* [*mārīt-us*, "married"] *A married man, a husband*.

mar-mor, *mōris*, *n.* [prob. for *mar-mar*; fr. *mar-e*, reduplicated] ("The sea"; hence, from the glistening appearance of the sea) *Marble*.

Mar-s, *tis*, *m.*: 1. *Mars*; the mythic god of war, and fabled father of Romulus and Remus.—2. *a. War, battle*, etc.—*b. Warfare*.

Mars-us, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*Mars-i*, "the Marsi"; a very brave and determined people of Latium] *Of, or belonging to, the Marsi; Marsian*.

Massic-um, *i*, *n.* [*Massic-us*; "Of, or belonging to, Massicus" (now "Monte Massico or Masso"); a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its wine] *Massic wine*.

mā-ter, *tris*, *f.* *A mother* [akin to Gr. *μήτηρ*; Sans. *mā-tri*; fr. root *ml̥*, in meaning of "to produce"; and so "the producer"].

mātūr-o, īvi, ātum, are, 1. v. n. [mātūr-us, "speedy, quick"] ("To make *maturus*"; hence) *To speed, hasten, make haste.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj. (Of fruits, etc.: "Ripe, mature"; hence, "seasonable"; hence) *Early*;—Comp.: *Too early, premature*; Ode 17, 6. ~~See~~ Comp.: mātūr-ior; (Sup.: mātūr-issimus).

Maur-us, a, um, adj. [Mauri, "the Moors"; the people of Mauritania] *Moorish, Mauritanian.*

mēcūm = cum me; see cum.

mēdiōcr-itas, itātis, f. [mēdiōcr-is, "middling"] ("The state of the *mediocris*"; hence) *A middle state, or condition, between two extremes; a mean.*

1. **mēd-ius**, īa, ūm, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid.*—2. *The middle* of that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution. —3. *Coming between, interposing.*—As Subst.: **mēdius**, īi, m. *An umpire, arbitrator* [akin to Gr. μέσος; Sans. madh-ya].

2. **mēdius**, īi; see 1. mēdius.

1. **Mēdus**, ī, m. *A Mede, Parthian*;—Plur.: *The Medes, the Parthians.*

2. **Mēdus**, ī, m. *The Medus* (now *Polwar*); a river of Persia flowing into the Araxes.

—N.B. By some it is considered that *Medum* at Ode 9, 21 is an adj. = *Median*; and that *Medum flumen* = the Euphrates [Gr. Μηδός].

mēl, mellis, n. *Honey*;—at Odes 6, 15; 19, 12 in plur. [akin to Gr. μέλι].

mēliūs, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of mēlior, "better"] *In a better way, better.*

mēmōto, sing. pres. imperat. of mēmīni.

mē-mīn-i, isse, v. defect. [for men-men-i, reduplicated fr. Lat. root MEN; see mens] *To bear in mind, remember, recollect.*

mēnd-ax, ācis, adj. [for ment-ax; fr. ment-ior, "to lie"] ("Given, or prone, to lying"; hence) *False, deceptive.*

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the seat of thought [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. mān-as, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf. also Gr. μέν-ος].

men-sa, sē, f. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētiōr, "to measure"] ("The measured thing"; hence) *A table* of any kind.

men-sis, sis, m. [root MEN, whence men-sus, part. perf. of mētiōr, "to measure"] ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month*, as a measure of time.

men-tum, ti, n. [for min-

tum; fr. *mĭn-or*, "to project"
("The projecting thing";
hence) *A chin*.

Merc-ŭrius, ŭrĭ, m. [*merx*,
merc-is, "merchandise"] ("The
one pertaining to merchand-
ise") *Mercury*; the son of
Jupiter and Maia, grandson of
Atlas, god of merchandise,
traders, etc., and the mes-
senger of the celestial gods,
especially of Jupiter; in this
latter capacity he was regard-
ed as the god of dexterity in
speaking and of eloquence, and
of learning and learned men
in general.—Hence, *Mercŭrĭ-
ŭlis*, ŭle, adj. *Of, or belonging*
to, Mercury; under the pro-
tection of *Mercury*, as the god
of learning; Ode 17, 29.

mĕr-um, i, n. [*mĕr-us*,
"pure"] *Pure wine*; i. e. not
mixed with water.

Mĕtellus, i, m. *Metellus*
(*Q. Cæcilius*); consul prior
(see consul) B.C. 59, in which
year the first triumvirate—
viz. that of Cæsar, Pompey,
and Crassus—was formed.
The narrative of Pollio com-
menced from this point of
history; Ode 1, 1.

mĕt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. *To measure*.—Pass.:
mĕt-or, ātus sum, āri [root
MET, akin to Sans. root MĀ,
"to measure"].

mĕtŭendus, a, um, Gerund-
ive of *mĕtŭo*.

mĕtŭ-o, mĕtŭi, mĕtŭtum,
mĕtŭere, 3. v. a. and n.
[*mĕtus*, uncontr. gen. *mĕtŭ-is*,
"fear"] 1. *To fear, dread*.—
2. With Dat.: *To fear for*,
or *on account of*; Ode 8, 21.
—3. With Inf.: *To fear to*
do, etc.

mĕtus, ŭs, m. *Fear, dread*.

mĕ-us, a, um, pron. poss.
[*me*, acc. sing. of *ĕgo*, "I"]
Of, or belonging to, me; my,
mine.—As Subst: *mĕum*, 1,
n. *My affair, my concern*.

mĭles, Itis, comm. gen.: 1.
A soldier.—2. In collective
force: *The soldiery*.

mĭlĭt-ia, iæ, f. [*mĭlĭt-o*,
"to serve as a soldier"] ("A
serving as a soldier"; hence)
1. *Military service*.—2. *War-
fare*.

mĭn-ax, ācis, adj. [*mĭn-or*,
"to threaten"] 1. *Prono to*
threaten; full of threats or
menaces.—2. *Threatening*,
menacing.

mĭnĭmum, sup. adv. [adverb-
ial neut. of *mĭnĭmus*, "least"]
("In the least degree"; hence)
Not at all, by no means.

1. *mĭn-or*, ātus sum, āri,
1. v. dep. ("To project forth,
overhang"; hence) *To threat-
en, menace*.

2. *mĭn-er*, us, comp. adj.
[akin to *mĭn-ŭo*] 1. *Smaller*,
lesser.—2. Of rank, etc.: With
Abl.: *Inferior to, not equal*
to.

mĭn-ĕo, ūi, ūtum, ūĕre, 3. v. a. : 1. *To lessen, diminish, etc.*—2. *To waste away, etc.* [root MIN, akin to Gr. μινύω].

mĭr-e, adv. [mĭr-us, "wonderful"] ("After the manner of the mĭrus"; hence) *Wonderfully, marvellously, exceedingly*.

mĭ-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in token of approval, etc.; hence) 1. *To admire*.—2. Folld. by clause as Object; *To wonder, or marvel, that*; Ode 13, 30 [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

mĭr-us, a, um, adj. [mĭr-or, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, marvellous*:—quid mirum? (*what is wonderful*; i. e.) *What wonder? what marvel?* Ode 13, 33.

mĭs-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [prob. [akin to mār-ĕo, "to be sad"; mās-tus, "sad"] *Wretched, miserable*.

mĭsĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mĭser, "wretched"] ("To be wretched for," or on account of, "some person or thing"; hence) *To pity, compassionate, commiserate*.

mitto, mĭsi, missum, mitt-ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To allow, or cause, to go"; hence) 1. *To send*.—2. *To dismiss, send away, remove from the mind, etc.*

mō-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *Bound, limit, end*.—2. In poetry: Plur.: a. *Measure, metre*.—b. *Poems, verses*.—3. *A way, method, manner, mode*;—at Ode 1, 2 modos = operations of war, or schemes which led to war [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; Gr. μέτρον, "a measure"].

mōles, is, f.: 1. *An immense, or vast, mass; a huge bulk*.—2. *An immense structure; a huge pile of building*.

mol-lis, le, adj.: 1. *Soft*.—2. Of poetry or music: *Soft, gentle*.—3. Of complaints, etc.: *Effeminate, weak, not worthy of a man* [akin to Sans. mrid-u, "soft," fr. root MRID, "to rub, crush"].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mĭn-ĕo, "to project"] ("That which projects, or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain*.

mōra, æ, f. *Delay*.

mōr-ĭor, tūus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MRI, "to die"].

mōrĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of mōrĭor.

mōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mōr-a, "delay"] *To delay, tarry, linger*.

mōr-s, tis, f. [mōr-ĭor] ("A dying"; hence) *Death*.

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for

me-os; fr. mē-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) 1. *Practice, usage, custom, habit, manner.*—2. Abl. with follg. Gen.: *In, or after, the manner of that which is specified by the Gen.*

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"] ("A moving"; hence) *A commotion, rising, tumult, etc.*

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōv-ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) 1. *To move.*—2. *Mentally, etc.: To move, affect* [akin to Sans. root *mi*, "to go"].

mox, adv.: 1. *Soon, presently, directly.*—2. *By and by.*

mūg-ŭo, ŭvi and ŭi, ŭtum, ŭre, 4. v. n. Of cattle: *To low, bellow* [akin to Gr. *μυκ-δω*].

multo; see multus.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Much*;—Abl. neut., multo, as Abl. of measure [§ 118]: *By much, by far.*—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous.*—As Subst.: multa, ōrum, n. plur. *Many things.*

mūnīa (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. plur. *Duties, functions, etc.*

mūnus, ūris, n.: 1. *An office, duty.*—2. *A gift, present.*

mūrex, ūcis, m. ("The murex," a fish yielding a purple dye; hence) *Purple dye, purple.*

murmur, ūris, n.: 1. *A murmur.*—2. Of wind instruments: *A crashing, crash, blast, roar.*

Mūsa, æ, f. *A Muse*; one of the nine goddesses who presided over music, poetry, and the liberal arts in general. The Muse who presided over tragedy was Melpōmēnē [Gr. *Μοῦσα*].

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for mov-to; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"] ("To move much" from its place; hence) 1. *To change, alter.*—2. *To change, transform.*—3. *To exchange, interchange.*

mūt-ūs, ūa, ūum, adj. [mūt-o, "to change"; hence, "to interchange, exchange"] ("Interchanged, exchanged"; hence) *Mutual, reciprocal.*

Mygdōn-ŭus, ūa, ūum, adj. (Mygdōn-es, "the Mygdones"; a Thracian people who settled in Phrygia) *Of, or belonging to, the Mygdones; Mygdonian; Phrygian.*

myrtus, i, f.: 1. *A myrtle or myrtle-tree.*—2. *A myrtle bough.*—3. *A myrtle wreath* [Gr. *μύρτος*].

Mystes, æ, m. *Mystes*; a friend of that Valgius, to whom Ode 9 is addressed [Gr. *Μύστης*, "One initiated"].

nardus, i, f. ("Nard, spike-nard"; hence) *Nard-balsam, nard-oil* [Gr. *νάρδος*].

nāris, is, f. ("A nostril"; hence, "a nose"; hence) Plur.: Of that which is inhaled by the nose: *Scent*, *scents* [akin to *nāsus*, and Sans. *nāsā*, "a nose"].

nā-scor, tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [for *gna-scor*; fr. root *GNA*, another form of *GEN*; root of *gigno*] 1. *To be born*.—2. Of parentage or descent: *To be born, sprung, or descended* from;—at Ode 3, 21 folld. by *āb*;—at Ode 4, 19 with Abl. of "Origin" [§ 123].—3. Of feathers as Subj.: *To spring up, arise, grow*; Ode 20, 11.

nāt-ālis, āle, adj. [*nāt-us*, "birth"] Of place: *Of, or belonging to, one's birth; natal*.

1. **nā-tus**, i, m. [*nā-scor*, "to be born"] ("He that is born"; hence) *A son*;—Plur.: *Children*, collectively, both male and female.

2. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of *nascor*.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. *navis*; Sans. *naus*, "a ship"].

nāvīta (*naūta*), æ, m. *A sailor, seaman* [Gr. *navτης*].

1. **ne**, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. **ne**, enclitic and interrogative particle: 1. In direct ques-

tions joined to the Indicative, it throws emphasis on the word to which it is attached, but is without any English equivalent.—2. In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether*:—*ne . . . an, whether . . . or whether*.

nec; see *nēque*.

nē-fas, n. indecl. [*ne*, "not"; *fas*, "divine law"] ("That which is contrary to *fas*"; hence) *An impious, or wicked, deed; wickedness*.

nē-fastus, *fasta*, *fastum*, adj. [*ne*, "not"; *fastus*, "on which it is allowed to speak"] ("On which it is not allowed to speak"; hence, "profane, impious"; hence) *Unlucky, inauspicious*;—at Ode 13, 1 *nefasto die* is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

nēgāro, fur *nēgāvēro*, fut. perf. ind. of *nēgo*.

nē-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say *no* to"; hence) 1. *To deny*.—2. *To refuse*.—Pass.: *nē-g-or*, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root *अह* (*h=gh*), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nēnīa, æ, f. ("A funeral song or dirge" setting forth the praises of the deceased; hence) *An elegy, or song, of praise* [prob. akin to Gr. *νηνέω*, "to heap up"; and so "a heaping up" of praise and commendation].

nēpos, ōtis, m. (and f.): 1. *A grandson, grandchild*.—2. Plur.: *Descendants* [for nepot-s; akin to Sans. *nepāt*].

nē-que (contr. nec), conj. [ne, "not"; que, "and"] *And not; neither*:—neque . . . neque (nec . . . nec), *neither . . . nor*:—nec . . . nec . . . nec, *neither . . . nor . . . nor*; Ode 12, 17 sq.

nē-soīo, scīvi or scīi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. [nē, "not"; scīo, "to know"] *Not to know, to be ignorant*.

nīger, gra, grum, adj. *Black, dark*.

nī-hīl (contr. nīl), n. indecl. [for ne-hilum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (= filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*.—In adverbial force: *In no degree or respect; not at all*.

nīl; see nīhīl.

nimb-us, i, m. ("A violent rain-storm"; hence) *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud* [akin to *ρίψ-ω*, "to snow," or *ρίτ-τω*, "to wash"].

nīmī-am, adv. [nīmī-us, "too much"] *Too much; too*.

nīmīus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Too much*.—2. With Abl. of thing: *Excessive, immoderate, intemperate* in anything.

Nīphātes, a, m. *Niphātes*; a mountain-range in Armenia, the summits of which are clad in perpetual snow.

nī-sī, conj. [nī (= nē), "not"; si, "if"] *If not; i. e. unless, except*.

nītens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of nītēo.—2. Pa.: *Shining, bright, glittering, etc.*

nīt-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine, or be bright; to glitter, glisten*.

nīt-Idus, ūda, ūdum, adj. [nīt-ēo, "to shine"] ("Shining, glittering," etc.; hence) *Of persons: Beautiful, handsome, elegant, etc.*

nīv-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [nix, nīv-is, "snow"] ("Of, or belonging to, *nix*"; hence) *Snowy, snow-white*.

nōcēna, ntis: 1. P. pres. of nōcēo.—2. Pa.: *Hurtful, injurious*.

nōc-ēo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure* [akin to Sans. root *NAṢ*, "to perish"].

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of, or belonging to, the night; nocturnal*.

nōd-us, i, m. ("The thing tied, or bound," together; hence) *A knot* [prob. akin to Sans. root *NAH* (old form *NADH*), "to tie or bind"].

nōli; see nōlo.

nōlis, 2. pers. sing. pres. subj. of nōlo;—at Ode 12, 1 *nolis* is used in force of Gr. Optative, i. e. to express a wish or desire.

n-ōlo, ōlūi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne-volo: ne, "not"; volo, "to wish"] 1. *To not wish, to be unwilling.*—2. Nōli (imperat.), with follg. Inf.: (*Be thou unwilling to do, etc.*; i. e.) *Do not do, etc.*, that denoted by the Inf.

nōn, adv.: 1. *Not.*—2. Prefixed to individual words, "non" imparts a contrary meaning:—non indēcōrus, *not disgraceful*, i. e. *honourable*, Ode 1, 22:—non bene, *not well*, i. e. *ingloriously*, Ode 7, 10.—3. After negatives imparts a strong affirmative force:—nil non, (*nothing not*; i. e.) *everything* [akin to Sans. *no*].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

norma, æ, f. ("A square" employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for obtaining right angles; hence) *A rule, pattern, precept.*

nōs, nostrum or nostri, plur. of ego.

nō-sco, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. a.: 1. In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with.*—2. In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with*, i. e. *to know* [old form gno-sco; fr. root gno, akin to Sans. root ज्ञा; Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron.

poss. [nos, plur. of ego, "I"] *Our, our own, ours.*

nō-ta, tæ, f. [no-sco] ("That by which a person or thing is known"; hence) *A mark*;—at Ode 3, 8 of a mark on a wine-jar, equivalent to the modern "brand" on a cask.

nō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] 1. *Known, well-known.*—2. *Renowned, celebrated, famous*;—at Ode 2, 6 follg. by Respective Gen. [see Notes to Syntax, p. 139, E, (2)].

nōv-us, a, um, adj. *New, fresh* [akin to Sans. *nav-a*; Gr. *né-os*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night* [akin to Sans. *nakt-a*; Gr. *νύξ*].

nūb-es, is, f. *A cloud* [akin to Sans. *nabhas*, "sky, atmosphere"; Gr. *νέφος*].

nūb-o, nup-si, nup-tum, nūb-ēre, 3. v. a. [nūb-es, "a cloud"] ("To bring a *nubes* over" some object; hence, "to cover"; hence) With ellipse of Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of a woman: *To cover, or veil, herself*, etc., for the bridegroom; *to marry, or be wedded to*, a man.—Pass.: nūb-or, nup-tus sum, nūb-i.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no.*

num, interrog. particle: 1. In direct interrogations, with-

out any English force.—2. In indirect interrogations: *Whether*.

Nūmantīa, æ, f. *Numantia*, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, which offered a long and stubborn resistance to the Romans. The inhabitants having consumed all their supplies and being on the verge of starvation killed themselves (hence the epithet *feræ* at Ode 12, 1) rather than surrender. The city was razed to the ground by Scipio Africanus Minor, B.C. 134.

nūm-ērus, ēri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [νέμ-ω, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now, at the present time*:—nunc . . . nunc, now . . . now, sometimes . . . sometimes;—at one time . . . at another time, Ode 5, 7.

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, never*.

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nōv-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently*.

nuptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nūbo.

Nympha, æ, f. *A nymph*; a demi-goddess, inhabiting either the sea, rivers, woods, trees, or mountains [Gr. Νύμφη].

O! interj. *O! ah!*

ōb-ōo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. irreg. [ōb, "towards"; ōo, "to go"] ("To go towards"; hence, of the heavenly bodies, "to go towards" their point of departure, i. e. "to set"; hence) Of persons: *To depart, perish, die*.

ōbībo, fut. ind. of ōbēo.

ōbīre, pres. inf. of ōbēo.

objectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of objicō.

ob-jicō, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for ob-jācō; fr. ōb, "before"; jācō, "to throw"] *To throw, or cast, before*.—Pass.: **ob-jicōr**, jectus sum, jeci.

ob-līgo, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [ōb, "around"; līgo, "to bind"] ("To bind around"; hence) 1. *To bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*.—2. P. perf. pass.: **obligātus**, a, um, ("To which one is bound"; hence) *Vowed, due*.

ob-līqu-us, a, um, adj. *Slanting, sidelong, oblique* [ōb, "without force"; liqu-us, akin to Gr. λέχ-πιος, "slanting," etc.].

oblīvī-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [for oblīvīōn-ōsus; fr. oblīvīo, oblīvōnia, "forgetfulness"] ("Full of *oblīvīo*"; hence) *That produces forgetfulness*.

ob-scū-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Covered over"; hence) *Obscure, scarcely discernible*

[ob, "over"; SCU, akin to Sans. root SKU, "to cover"].

obsölē-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsölē-o, "to become old, decay"] Of a building: *That has become old, decayed, ruinous.*

ob-strēpo, strēptūi, strēp-ītum, strēpēre, 3. v. n. [ōb, "against"; strēpo, "to make a loud noise"] ("To make a loud noise against"; hence) Of the sea, etc.: *To roar, or resound, against; to dash against with a roaring sound; —at Ode 18, 20 fold. by Dat. [§ 106, a].*

oc-cūp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cāp-o; fr. ōh, "without force"; CAP, root of cāp-īo, "to take"] 1. *To take, seize, or get possession of; to occupy.*—2. With Inf.: *To be beforehand in doing, etc.; to be the first to do, etc.; Ode 12, 28.*

ōc-lor, ūs, comp. adj. *Swifter* [Gr. ὠκ-ύς].

ōc-lus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of ōc-lor, "swifter"] 1. *More swiftly.*—2. As a modified superlative: *Very quickly or speedily; in all haste; at once.*—3. In time: *Sooner.*

oct-āvus, āva, āvum, num. adj. [oct-o, "eight"] ("Pertaining to octo"; hence) *Eighth.*

ōc-ūlus, ūli, m. ("The see-

ing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὤκ-ος, Sans. aksh-a, prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (= IKSḤ), "to see"].

ōdi, isse, v. defect.: 1. *To hate.*—2. *To dislike, be displeased at.*

ōd-or, ōris, m. *A scent, odour* [root OD; akin to Gr. ὀδ-ω (= ὀδ-σῶ); also Lat. ōl-eo, "to emit a smell; to smell of"].

ōdōrā-tus, ta, tum, (P. perf. pass. of ōdōr(a)-o, "to give a sweet scent to" a thing; "to perfume"; as) adj.: Of the hair: *Perfumed, scented, etc.; —at Ode 11, 15 fold. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 120].*

ōl-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr. oll-e, old form of ill-e, "that"] (Of time: "At that time"; hence) 1. In reference to the past: *Formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time.*—2. In reference to the future: *Hereafter,*

ōlīv-ētum, ēti, n. [ōlīv-a, "an olive-tree"] ("That is provided with *oliva*"; hence) *An olive-yard.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: a. omnes, ūm, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—b. omnia, um, n. plur. *All things, everything.*

ōpācus, a, um, adj. *Shady, shaded, abounding in shade.*

ð-për-ŷo, ŷi, tum, ire, 4.
v. a. *To cover, to cover over.*
—Pass.: ð-për-ŷor, tus sum,
iri [for ob-për-ŷo; fr. ðb,
“without force”; root PER,
akin to Sans. root VRI or VRĪ,
“to cover”].

ðpertus, a, um: 1. P. perf.
pass. of ðpërŷo — 2. Pa.: *Hid-*
den, concealed.

oppidum, i, n. *A town.*

opprobr-ŷum, ŷi, n. [op-
probr-o, “to reproach”] (“A
reproaching”; hence) *A re-*
proach, disgrace, etc.

ðp-s, is (Nom. Sing. does
not occur; Dat. is found per-
haps only once), f. [prob. for
ap-s; fr. root AP, whence ap-
iscor, “to obtain”] (Sing. and)
Plur.: 1. (“The obtaining
thing”; hence) *Power, might,*
strength, etc. — 2. (“The thing
obtained”; hence) *Means* of
any kind; *wealth, riches, etc.*

ðp-us, ŷris, n.: 1. *Work,*
employment. — 2. Of writings:
A work, writing, book [akin
to Sans. *apas*].

ðra, æ, f. (“Border, limit”;
hence) *A region, clime, coun-*
try.

Orcus, i, m. *Orcus*; the
lower world; — at Ode 18, 34
satelles Orci = Charon [akin
to ἔργω, or ἐργω, “to con-
fine”; and so, “that which
confines,” etc.].

ordīnāre, fut. perf. ind. of
ordīno.

ordīn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a. [ord-o, ordīn-is, “order”]
To set in order, arrange.

Orion, ōnis, m. *Orion*, a
celebrated hunter, who was
changed into a constellation,
so-called, the rising and setting
of which was said to be attend-
ed with storms; — at Ode 13,
39 Horace represents him as
being in the infernal regions
[Gr. Ὠρίων].

or-nus, ni, f. *The wild*
mountain-ash [prob. ðp-os, “a
mountain”; and so, “the
thing—here, tree—belonging
to the mountains”].

ōs, ōris, n. (“That which
eats”; hence) *The mouth*
[akin to Sans. root AC, “to
eat”].

os-cŷlum, cŷli, n. dim. [for
or-cŷlum; fr. ōs, ōr-is] (“A
little, or pretty, mouth”;
hence) *A kiss.*

ōtium, ŷi, n.: 1. *Ease.* — 2.
Repose, quiet, rest.

ōvis, is, f. *A sheep* [akin to
Gr. ὄvis; Sans. *avi*, “a
sheep”].

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pāgus, i, m. (“A country
district”; hence) *A village.*

pārā-tus, ta, tum, adj.
[pār(a)-o, “to prepare, get
ready”] *Prepared, ready*; —
at Ode 17, 12 with follg. Inf.
[§ 140, 4].

Parcæ, arum, f. plur. *The*

three *Fates*.—Sing.: *Parca*, *s*, f. *One of the Fates; a Fate*.

parc-o, *pēperci* (less frequently *parsi*), *parcītum* or *parsum*, *parcere*, 3. v. n. [*parc-us*, “sparing”; hence, “to act sparingly”; hence) *To spare*; —at *Ode 7*, 20 folld. by *Dat.* [§ 106, 3].

parous, a, um, adj. (“Spare, scant”; hence) *Sparing, chary, moderate*.

pār-ens, *entis*, comm. gen. [either for *pārī-ens*, fr. *pārī-o*; or fr. *pār-o* = *pario*, “to bear or bring forth,” of females; of males, “to beget”] (“He who begets;—she who brings forth”; hence) *A parent; a father; a mother*;—at *Ode 19*, 21 = *Jupiter*;—at *Ode 9*, 15 = *Priam* and *Hecuba*.

pār-īo, *pēpēri*, *partum*, *pār-ēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. Of women: *To bring forth, bear*.—2. Of inanimate Subjects: a. *To produce*, etc.—b. *To obtain, acquire*, etc. [akin to Gr. *πέρω*].

parm-āla, *ālæ*, f. dim. [*parm-a*, “a buckler”] *A little buckler, a little shield*.

par-s, *tis*, f. (“That which is cut”; hence) *A part, piece, portion, share*.—Phrase: *Ab omni parte, In every respect, entirely* [prob. *πάρω*, “to cut”].

Parthi, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The*

Parthians; a people of Western Asia, inhabiting the country now represented by the Southern part of Khorasan, almost all Kohistan, and some portion of the great Salt Desert. They were celebrated in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Sing: *Parthus*, i, m. In collective force: *The Parthians* [Gr. *Πάρθοι*].

pār-um, adv. [akin to *par-vus*] (“Too little”; hence) With Adj. or Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-*.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to *par-s*] *Small, little*, whether in size, amount, or quantity.—As Subst.: *par-vum*, i, n. *A small amount* of anything, *a little*; *Ode 16*, 13. ~~825~~ Comp.: *minor*; (Sup.: *minimus*).

pātens, *ntis*: 1. P. pres. of *pātēo*.—2. Pa.: *Open, wide, unobstructed*, etc.

pāt-ēo, *ti*, no sup., *ēre*, 2. v. n. *To stand, lie, or be open* [akin to Gr. *πατ-άπτωμι*, “to stretch out, extend”].

pāter-nus, na, num, adj. [*pāter*, *pāt(e)r-is*, “a father”] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a father; such as a father has, etc.; paternal*.—2. *Inherited from a father, paternal*.

pāt-īor, *passus sum*, *pāti*, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To suffer, undergo, endure*.—2. *To allow, permit*

[akin to Gr. παθ, root of πασχω = παθ-σχω, 2. aor. ἔ-παθ-ον, "to suffer"; and Sans. root BADH or VADH, "to strike"].

patría, æ; see 2 patrius.

1. patri-us, a, um, adj. [patri-a, "fatherland"] *Of, or belonging to, one's fatherland or native country.*

2. patr-ius, ia, ium, adj. [päter, patr-is, "a father"] *Of, or belonging to, a father; paternal.*—As Subst.: patri-a, æ, f. *Father-land, native land or country.*

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Small, little, light, trifling.*—b. *Small in number, few.*—2. Plur.: *Few.*—As Subst.: pauca, òrum, n. plur. *A few things.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat, a short time.*

pau-per, pèris, adj. [prob. for pauc-per; fr. pauc-i, "few"; fër-o, "to bear"] ("Bearing few things"; hence) *Poor, needy.*—As Subst.: *A poor man.*

pāv-ēo, pāvi, no sup., pāv-ēre, 2. v. n. *To fear; to be terrified, afraid, etc.*

pāvī-mentum, menti, n. [pāvī-o, in force of "to beat, or ram, down"] ("The thing beaten, or rammed, down"; hence) *A floor formed of small stones, lime, etc., beaten*

down with a rammer, etc.; a *hard floor, a pavement.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC or PAG, whence pāc-iscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace, as opp. to war.*

pectus, òris, n.: 1. *The breast.*—2. *Heart, feelings, disposition, etc.*

pēd-aster, estris, estre, adj. [pes, pēd-is, "a foot"] ("Pertaining to pes"; hence, "that goes on foot, foot-"; hence, like the Gr. πεζός) *Of compositions, etc.: Written in prose, prose.*

pējēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: 1. *To forswear one's self, etc.; to take a false oath.*—2. P. perf. pass.: pējērātus, a, um, *Falsely uttered, false*:—jus pejeratum, *perjury*, Ode 8, 1.

pell-is, is, f. *A skin, or hide, of animals* [akin to Gr. πέλλ-α, "a hide"].

pell-itus, ita, itum, adj. [pell-is, "a skin"] ("Furnished, or provided, with skins"; hence) *Of sheep: Covered with skins*, in order that the wool may not be injured; Ode 6, 10.

pello, pēpūli, pulsum, pell-ēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To drive out or away.*—Pass.: pellor, pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

Pēlops, ὀπίς, m. *Pelops*; the son of *Tantalus*. In his childhood he was killed by his father and served up to the gods for their food. Jupiter restored him to life.—*Pelopsis parens*, i. e. *Tantalus* [Πέλοψ, "The dark-faced one"].

Pēn-ātes, ātŭm, m. plur. [pēn-us, "provisions, stores"] ("Those pertaining to *pēnus*"; hence) *The Penates* or guardian deities, whether of a household, or of a state as a collection of households.

pēnētrā-lis, le, adj. [pēnētr(a)-o, "to penetrate"] ("Penetrating"; hence) *Innermost*, the inner part of.—As Subst.: **pēnētrālla**, ium, n. plur. Of a house: *The inner rooms, inner chambers*.

pēn-na, nā, f. [for pet-na; see pēt-o] ("The flying thing"; hence) *A wing*.

Penthēus, ēi and ēos, m. *Pentheus*; a son of *Echion* and *Agavē*, and king of *Thebes*. Having treated the rites of *Bacchus* with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and sisters, while they were under the influence of the god [Πενθεύς, "Mourner or Lamenting"].

pēpēri, perf. ind. of *pārīo*.

pēr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, across*.—2. *By means of, through*.—3. *Through,*

through the midst of.—4. In time: *Throughout, during, for*.

per-fīd-us, a, um, adj. [pēr, in "negative" force; fīd-es, "faith"] *Faithless, treacherous, perfidious*.

Pergāma, ōrum, n. plur. ("Pergama," the citadel of *Troy*; hence) *Troy* [Gr. Πέργαμα].

per-go, rexi, rectum, gēre, 3. v. n. [for per-rēgo; fr. pēr, "completely"; rēgo, "to make straight"] ("To make completely straight"; hence, "to proceed, go forward"; hence) With Inf.: *To continue, or hasten on, to do, etc.*

pēr-horresco, horrŭi, no sup., horrescere, 3. v. a. [pēr, in "augmentative" force; horresco, "to shudder at"] *To shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of, to dread greatly*.

pēricŭl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [pēricŭl-um, "danger"] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous*.

pēri-eŭlum, cŭli; also, **pēri-clum**, cli, n. [pēri-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence, "a trial, attempt"; hence) *Risk, hazard, danger, peril*.

pēri-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] ("Having tried" a thing; hence) 1. *Experienced, well-versed, skilful*.—2. *Learned*.

per-mūto, mūtāvi, mūt-
ātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [pēr,
"between" persons; mūto,
"to change"] ("To change
between" persons; hence)
With Acc. of nearer Object,
and Abl. of that in which the
exchange consists: *To ex-
change, or barter, something
for something else.*

pernīc-ies, īei, f. [for per-
nēc-ies; fr. per-neco, "to kill
utterly"] ("A killing utterly";
hence) *Destruction, death* by
violence.

per-stringo, strinxi, stric-
tum, stringēre, 3. v. a. [pēr,
"without force"; stringo, in
meaning of "to graze against"]
("To graze against"; hence,
"to blunt, or dull," by grazing
against; hence) Of the ears:
*To render dull of hearing
through noise; to stun, deafen.*

pervīc-ax, ācis, adj. [per-
vi(u)c-o, (neut.) in force of
"to maintain, or uphold, one's
views"] ("Maintaining, or up-
holding, one's views"; hence)
In a bad sense: *Stubborn,
headstrong, obstinate, wilful.*

pēs, pēdis, m. ("The going
thing"; hence) *A foot* [akin
to Gr. ποὺς, ποδ-ός; Sans. pād,
fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pēt-o, īvi or īi, itum, ēre,
3. v. a. ("To fly" towards;
hence) 1. *To seek*.—2. *To woo,
court, make suit to*.—3. *To
take, or betake, one's self to*

a place, etc. [akin to Gr. πέρ-
ομαι, "to fly"].

Phālantus, ī, m. *Phalant-
us*; a Spartan who migrated
to Italy, where he founded
Tarentum.

phāretra, æ, f. *A quiver*
[Gr. φατέρρα].

Philippi, ōrum, m. plur.
Philippi (now *Filibe*); a town
of Macedonia, where Octavius
and Antony defeated the forces
of Brutus and Cassius. In
the battle of Philippi Horace
fought on the defeated side,
and, according to his own
account (Ode 7, 10), saved his
life by throwing away his
shield and fleeing [Φίλιπποι,
"Horse-loving"].

Phōceus, ēi or ēos (Voc.
Phōceu, Ode 4, 2), m. *Phoc-
eus*; a man's name.

Phōlē, ēs, f. *Pholoē*; a
woman's name [Φολή].

Phrāātes, æ, m. *Phraates*;
the name of several Parthian
kings;—at Ode 2, 17 Phraātes
IV.

Phrŷgia, æ, f. *Phrygia*; a
country of Asia Minor.—
Hence, **Phrŷgi-us**, a, um,
adj. *Phrygian* [Gr. Φρύγία].

Phyllis, īdis and īdos, f.
Phyllis; a girl's name.

pī-ētas, tātis, f. [pī-us,
"pious, affectionate"] ("The
quality of the *pious*"; hence)
1. *Piety* towards the gods.—
2. *Filial affection, dutifulness.*

pinguis, e, adj. ("Increased"; hence, "fat"; hence) Of the soil: *Rich, fertile* [akin to Sans. root PĀJ, "to increase"].

pinus, ūs, f. *A pine-tree* [akin to Gr. *πίτυς*].

pī-us, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) With reference to the gods: *Pious, devout, just*.—As Subst.: *pīi*, ōrum, m. plur. *The pious or devout*:—*piorum sedes* = Elysium in the lower world, Ode 13, 23 [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

plācens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *plācēo*.—2. Pa.: *Pleasing, charming, dear*.

plāc-ōo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing or agreeable; to please*.—2. Impers. Pass.: *plācītum* (est), With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *It has been pleasing to; it has pleased, or seemed good, to* [perhaps akin to Sans. root PRĪ, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. *φιλ-έω*].

plāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To appease*.

plātānus, i, f. *A plane-tree* [Gr. *πλατάνος*].

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude or mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. *πληθ-ος*, "a multitude"].

plectrum, i, n. ("A striker"; hence, "a quill," etc., with which the player on a stringed

instrument struck the chords; hence) *A lyric poem*, etc.; *a strain* [Gr. *πληκτρον*].

plēn-e, adv. [plēn-us, "full"] ("After the manner of the *plenus*"; hence) *Fully*, in the widest sense of the word. ~~125~~

Comp.: *plēn-ius*.

plēn-ius; see *plēna*.

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plē-o, "to fill"] 1. *Filled, full*.—2. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *Filled with, full of*.—3. *Abundant, plentiful, rich*, etc.

plō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rare, 1. v. a. ("To cause to flow"; hence) *To weep over, lament, mourn for, bewail* [akin to Sans. root PLU, "to flow"].

plūma, æ, f. *A feather*.

Plūto, ōnis (Acc. *Plūtōna*, Ode 14, 7) *Pluto*; a son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and god of the lower world [*Πλούτων*, "He that has wealth"].

pō-cŭlum, cŭli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) *A cup, goblet* [akin to Sans. root PĀ, "to drink"].

pōn-s, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence, "satisfaction" for an offence; hence) *Punishment* [Gr. *ποιν-ή*; akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

1. **Pœnus**, i, m.: 1. *A Carthaginian*.—Hence, **Pœnus**, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian*; Ode 13, 15.—2. Collectively: *The Carthaginian people*:—

uterque Pœnus, *each Carthaginian people*, i.e. the Carthaginians in the mother city (Carthāgo) in Africa, and the Carthaginians in the colony (Carthāgo Nova) in Spain, Ode 2, 11.

2. Pœnus, a, um; see 1. Pœnus.

Pollŏ, ōnis, m. *Pollio* (C. *Asinius*); celebrated as a man of great learning and judgment, and as the founder of the first public library at Rome.

Pompeius, ūi, m. *Pompeius* or *Pompey*; see Ode 7.

pond-us, ōris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence, "a weight" used in a scale; hence) 1. *Weight, heaviness*.—2. *A weight, burden, load*.

pōno, pōsui, pōsūtum, pōnere, 8. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posīno (i. e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sīno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, lay, or set*.—2. Of a city, etc.: *To found*.—3. Of a tree: *To plant*, etc.—Pass.: pōnor, pōsitus sum, pōni.

pontīfex, fīcis, m. *A pontifex*, i. e. a Roman high-priest, a *pontiff*.

pōpūl-āris, āre, adj. [pōpūlus. "the people"] *Of, or be-*

longing to, the same people or country with one's self; belonging to one's native land.

1. pō-pūl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) 1. *A people*.—2. *The Roman people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-ūs, "much"; plur., "many"].

2. pōpūlus, i, f. *A poplar-tree, a poplar*.

por-rīgo, rexi, rectum, rīgere, 3. v. a. [for por-rēgo; fr. por (= pro), "before"; rēgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight before" one, etc.; hence) 1. *To extend, stretch out*.—2. With Dat. of person [§ 107]: *To extend, or grant, to one*.

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* [prob. fr. root PER or POR, found in περ-δω, "to pass through"; πόρ-os, "a way"].

portīcus, i, f. [akin to porta; see porta] *A portico, arcade, covered walk*.

posco, pōposci, no sup., poscere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To require, request, ask for, demand*.—2. Of things as Subjects: *To require, demand, need*.

possum, pōtūi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] 1. *To be able*.—2. With Inf.: (*I, etc.*) *can, could, etc., do, etc.*

postēri, ōrum; see postērus.

post-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. [post, "after"] *Coming after,*

following, future.—As Subst.: *postēri*, ōrum, m. plur. *Posterity*.

post-quam, adv. [post, “after”; *quam*, acc. fem. of *qui*, “who, which”] (“After which”; hence) *After that, when*.

postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To demand, require, ask for*.

Postūmus, i, m. *Postūmus*; a friend of Horace, who addressed to him Ode 14.

pōtens, ntis, P. pres. of *possum*, but used only as adj. *Powerful, mighty*.

1. *pōt-ior*, ius, comp. adj. [pōt-is, “powerful”] (“More powerful”; hence) *To be preferred; that may, or can, be preferred; preferable, better* [prob. akin to Sans. root *pā*, “to support,” “to rule”].

2. *pōt-ior*, itus sum, iri, 4. v. dep. [id.] (“To become powerful over”; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To get, or take, possession of*.

pōtius, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of *pōt-ior*, “preferable”] *Preferably, by preference, better*.

pō-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *To drink, quaff* [akin to Sans. root *pā*; see *pō-cūlum*].

pōt-or, ōris, m. [pōt-o, “to drink”] *One who drinks, a drinker*:—Rhōdāni pōtor, a

drinker of the Rhone, i. e. one dwelling on the banks of, or near, the Rhone, Ode 20, 20.

præ-bō, būi, bitum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contracted fr. *præ-hābō*; fr. *præ*, “before”; *hābō*, “to have or hold”] (“To hold before or offer”; hence) *To give, furnish, supply*.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [præ, “before”; *cēdo*, “to go”] *To go before, lead the way, precede*.

præ-gestio, gestivi or gestif, gestitum, gestire, 4. v. a. [præ, in “augmentative” force; *gestio*, “to desire”] With Inf.: *To desire greatly to do, etc.; to have a great desire of doing, etc.; to delight to do, etc.*

præpārā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [præpār(a)-o, “to prepare”] *Prepared*.

præ-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a. [præ, “before”; *scribo*, “to write”] (“To write before or in front; to prefix in writing”; hence) 1. *To order, appoint, ordain*. —2. Impers. perf. pass.: *præ-scriptum* (est), *It was ordered, etc.*

præscrib-tum, ti, n. [for *præscrib-tum*; fr. *præscrib-o*, in force of “to trace out”] (“That which is traced out”; hence) *A boundary, limit, etc.* *præ-s-ens*, entis, adj. [præ,

"before"; s-um, "to be"] ("Being before" one; hence) *Present*:—for in præsens see in, no. 2 g.

præsid-ium, īi, n. [præsid-ēo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) *Defence, protection, safeguard.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "past"; demonstr. suffix ter] ("Past"; hence) 1. In degree: *Beyond, more than.*—2. *Except.*

præter-ēo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. a. [præter, "beyond or past"; ēo, "to go"] *To go beyond or past; to pass by.*

præteritens, euntis, P. pres. of præterēo.

præ-hendo, hendi, hensum, hendere (also, contracted, pre-endo, endi, ensum, endere), 3. v. a.: 1. *To hold, or lay hold of, firmly or strongly.*—2. *To seize, surprise, catch.*—Pass.: præ-hendor, hensus sum, hendi (contr. pr-endor, ensus sum, endi) [for præ-hendo; fr. præ, "greatly"; obsolete hend-o (= Gr. *χαρδ-δω*), "to hold"].

præmendo, Gerund in do fr. præmo.

præmo, pressi, pressum, præmere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press.*—2. Of the shore as Object: *To keep close to, to hug.*

prensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prendo; see préhendo.

prim-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of prim-us, "first"] *First, firstly, in the first place.*

prî-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with sup. suffix mus] ("Most before"; hence) *First*, in the fullest sense of the word;—at Ode 7, 5 fold. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

princeps, īpis, m. [princeps, "first"] ("A first man"; hence) *A chief, chieftain, principal person, leader.*

prî-or, us, comp. adj. [for præ-or, fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) *Previous, former, prior*—often to be rendered *first*.—As Subst.: prîores, um, m. plur. (sc. servi as obtained from servitus, Ode 8, 17) *The former, or first, slaves.* ~~was~~ Sup.: prim-us.

pris-cus, ca, cum, adj. *Of former times, of time bygone, ancient* [obsol. pris = Gr. *πρι*, "before"].

prîus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prîor, "former, first"] *First.*

(privā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [priv(a)-o, "to make *privus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, or belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private, individual.*—As Subst.: privā-

tus, i, m. *A private person*; i. e. one not in any public office, etc.

pröc-ax, äcis, adj. [pröc-o, "to ask"] ("Prone to ask"; hence) *Bold, forward, wanton*.

pröcell-a, æ, f. [pröcell-o, "to drive or dash forward"] ("The thing driving or dashing forward"; hence) *A violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane*.

Pröcülëius, i, m. *Proculus*; brother of Terentia, the wife of Mæcenas.

pro-d-ëo, i, v. or i, itum, ire, v. n. [prö, "forwards"; (d) epenthetic; ëo, "to go"] *To go forwards, come forth*.

prö-düco, duxi, ductum, ducere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; düco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) Of a tree as Object: *To train, rear*, etc.

prællum, i, n. *A battle, combat, engagement*.

prö-hibëo, hībūi, hībītum, hībëre, 2. v. a. [for prö-häbëo; fr. pro, "in front"; häbëo, "to hold"] ("To hold in front" of one; hence) *To ward off, repel, keep away*, etc.;—at Ode 6, 9 without nearer Object expressed.

Prömëthëus, ëi and ëos, m. ("Fore-thinker") *Prometheus*; a son of Iapëtus and Clymëne, and father of Deucalion. He

formed men of clay, and animated them with fire brought down from heaven. For this he was chained to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture fed on his entrails, until it was slain by Hercules.

pröprius, a, um, adj. *One's own*;—at Ode 2, 22 the word carries with it the further idea of none being able to take away the *laurus* there mentioned.

Pröserpina, æ, f. *Proserpine*; the daughter of Jupiter and Ceres. She was carried off to the lower world by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and became his wife.

prö-ter-vus, va, vum, adj. [prö, "before"; tër-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbing away before one"; hence, "violent, impetuous"; hence) *Wanton; pert, saucy*.

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [for prop-simus; fr. obsol. pröp-is, "near"] *Nearest, next*. ~~Comp~~ Comp: pröp-ior.

pū-bes, bis, f. [prob. akin to pū-er] *The youth*, i. e. *young persons*.

publ-icus, i, ca, icum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pöpül-icus; fr. pöpül-us, "the people"] 1. *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").—2. *Common, general*; Ode 8, 8.

pūcendus, a, um, Gerund-ive of pūdeo.

pūd-ēo, ūi (and impers. *ĭtum est*), no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To shame, cause shame to* [§ 134] [akin to Sans. root *pū*, "to stink"].

pūd-or, ōris, m. [pūd-ēo. (neut.) "to feel ashamed"] ("A feeling ashamed"; hence) *A cause of shame, etc.; a shame, disgrace.*

pūel-la, læ, f. dim. [for pūer-la; fr. pūer-a, "a girl"] *A little girl; a lass, maiden.*

pū-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) 1. *A boy, lad.*—2. *A son.*—3. Plur.: *Children.*—4. *A boy, attendant, slave* [prob. akin to Sans. root *pūsh*, "to nourish"; and to *πύρ*, the Spartan form of *παῖς*].

pug-na, næ, f. [PUG, root of *pungo*, "to stab," etc.] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight, battle, engagement, contest.*

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for *pol-cher*; fr. *pōl-ĭo*, "to polish"] ("Polished"; hence) *Beautiful, beautiful.* ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: *pulchr-ior* (Sup.: *pulcher-rĭmus*).

pulchrĭor, us; see *pulcher*.

pulvis, ĕris, m. *Dust.*

purpūra, æ, f. ("The purple-fish"; hence, "purple colour, purple"; hence) *A purple garment* [Gr. *πορφύρα*].

purpūr-ēs, æa, ĕum, adj. [purpūr-a, "purple"] ("Pertaining to purple"; hence) *Purple-coloured, purple*, including very different shades of colour; *red, ruddy, etc.*

pū-rus, ra, rum, adj.: 1. *Pure, free from dirt or filth, undefiled.*—2. Of the sun, moon, etc.: *Free from clouds, unclouded, clear, brilliant, bright* [akin to Sans. root *pō*, "to purify"].

quādr-i-g-æ, arum, f. plur. [contr. fr. *quatuor-i-jūg-æ*; fr. *quātuor*, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; JUG, root of *jungo*, "to join"; hence, "to yoke"] ("Four animals yoked together"; hence) *A four-horse chariot or car.*

quæro, quæsi or quæsi, quæsitum, quærerē, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek*, in the fullest meaning of the term.—2. *To seek to learn; to ask, inquire.*

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of *qui*, "who, which"] 1. *How* [§ 149].—2. In comparisons: *As*.—3. After comparative adjectives or adverbs, or words involving the idea of comparison or difference (*alius, aliter, etc.*) *Than*.

quam-quam, conj. [quam, "as" repeated] ("As as"; hence) *Though, although* [§ 152, II, (3)].

quantum, adv. [adverbial

nent. of quantus, "as much as"] *As much as*.

quē, enclitic conj. *And*:—que . . . que, *both . . . and* [akin to Gr. τε].

querc-ētum, ēti, n. [quercus, "an oak"] ("A thing—here, place—provided with *quercus*"; hence) *An oak-wood, oak-forest*.

quēr-ēla, ēlæ, f. [quēr-or, "to complain"] *A complaining, complaint, lamentation*.

quērens, ntis, P. pres. of quēr-or.

quēr-īmōnīa, īmōnīæ, f. [quēr-or, "to complain"] *A complaining, complaint*.

quēr-or, questus sum, quēri, 3. v. dep. *To complain, to utter a complaint* [root QUES or QUEB, akin to Sans. root च्वास, "to sigh"].

quī, quæ, quod, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which, what, that*.—b. With Subj.: *To point out a purpose, etc.*: *For the purpose of, that, in order that or to, to*.—c. With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He, or she, who; that which*;—at Ode 4, 23 *cujus* = *eum*, *cujus*;—at Ode 12, 27 *quæ* = *ea*, *quæ*.—2. Interrogative: *Who? which? what? what kind, or sort, of?* [akin to Sans. *kim*].

quī-a, conj. [adverbial old acc. plur. of quī] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Because*.

quī-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [quī, "who, which"; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whosoever, whatever, etc.*—As Subst.: a. Masc.: *quicumque, Whosoever*.—b. Neut.: *quodcumque, Whatever thing, whatsoever*.

1. quid, adv. [adverbial neut. of quī] *On what account? why?*

2. quid; see quīs.

quī-n, conj. [for quī-ne; fr. quī, adverbial abl. of quī, "who, which"; ne = non] ("By which not"; hence) 1. *That not, but that*.—2. *Yea, verily, in truth*:—quin et, *yea too*.

Quintīus, īi, m. *Quintius*; a Roman prænomen.

Quīris, ītis; see Quīrītes.

Quīrītes, īum and um, m. plur. *The Quirites*; (an ancient Sabine people; hence) *the Romans*.—Sing.: Quīris, ītis, m. *A Roman citizen*.

quis, quæ, quid, pron. interrog. *Which? what?*—As Subst.: a. *quis, m. What person, who?*—b. *quid, n. What thing, what?* [Gr. *τίς*].

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix *que*] *Each, every, any*.—As Subst.: *quisque, m. Each one, each*.

quis-quis, no fem., quic- quid, quid-quid or quod-quod,

pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever*.—As Subst.: a. *quis-quis*, m. *Whoever, whosoever*.—b. *quic-quid*, n. *Whatever, or whatsoever*, thing.

quō, adv. [for *quo-m*, old form of *que-m*, acc. sing. of *qui*] 1. *Whither*.—2. *To what purpose? to what end?*

quōd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of *qui*] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as*.—2. *That*.—3. With other conjunctions: *But* :—*quod si, but if*.

quon-dam, adv. [for *quom-dam*; from *quom*, old form of *quem*, acc. of *qui*; suffix *dam*] 1. *At a certain time; at one time, once upon a time, formerly*.—2. *At some time, at any time, sometimes*.

quōque, conj. *Also, too* :—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quot-quot, num. adj. indecl. [*quōt* (reduplicated), "how many, as many"] *How many soever, as many soever as*.

quum, adv. and conj. [for *quom*, old form of *quem*, acc. sing. masc. of *qui*, "who, which"] 1. Adv.: *When*.—2. Conj.: *Since, seeing that*.

rāc-ēmus, ēmi, m. ("The thing breaking or broken" off; hence, "the stalk" of a cluster of grapes; hence) *A bunch, or cluster, of grapes*

[for *rāg-ēmus*; fr. *ῥαγ*, root of *ῥήγνυμι*, "to break"].

rād-ix, icis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence) *The root of a tree, plant, etc.* [akin to *ῥίξ* = *ῥιθ-σα*; also to Sans. root *VRIDH*, "to increase or grow"].

rā-mus, mi, m. [akin to *radix*; see *radix*] *A branch, bough*.

rāp-ax, ācis, adj. [*rāp-ῑo*, "to seize"] (Of persons: "Prone to seize, grasping," etc.; hence) As a poetical epithet of *Orcus*: *Rapacious, ravenous*, as if devouring all things.

rāp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [*rāp-ῑo*, "to hurry onwards"] *Hurrying onwards; swift, rapid*.

rāp-ῑo, ūi, tum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seize and carry off*.—2. *To seize and carry off by force or with violence; to carry forcibly away, to abduct*.

—3. Of a kiss: *To snatch*.—Pass.: *rāp-lor*, tus sum, i [akin to *ἀπρ-άω*, "to seize"].
rau-eus, ca, cum, adj. *Hoarse, hollow-sounding* [akin to Sans. root *RV*, "to utter a (particular) sound"].

rēcēdens, ntis, P. pres. of *rēcēdo*;—at Ode 19, 31 supply *tui* (gen. sing. of *tu*) with *rēcēdentis*.

rē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-

ēre, 3. v. n. [rē, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go away, withdraw, depart.*

rēcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēcīpio.

rē-cido, cidi, cīsum, cidēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cædo; fr. rē, in force of "away"; cædo, "to cut"] 1. *To cut away or off; to cut down.*—2. Of stone, etc.: *to hew out, quarry, etc.*—Pass.: rē-cidor, cīsus sum, cidi.

rē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cīpre, 3. v. a. [for rē-cāpio; fr. rē, "back"; cāpio, "to take"] *To take, or get, back; to recover.*—Pass.: rē-cīpior, ceptus sum, cīpi.

rēcīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēcido.

rē-clīno, clīnāvi, clīnātum, clīnāre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To bend backwards.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To bend one's self, etc., backwards; to lean back, recline, rest.*—Pass.: rē-clīnor, clīnātus sum, clīnāri [rē, "back"; clīno (only in compound words) akin to Gr. κλίνω, "to bend"].

re-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "un-"; clūdo (= claudio), "to close"] ("To unclosed"; hence) *To open; to lay, or throw, open.*—Pass.: re-clūdor, clūsus sum, clūdi.

re-crēo, crēāvi, crēātum, crēāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "again"; crēo, "to create"] ("To create again or anew"; hence) *To revive, refresh.*—Pass.: re-crēor, crēātus sum, crēāri.

rect-e, adv. [rect-us, in force of "right, correct"] ("After the manner of the rectus"; hence) *Rightly, correctly, properly, suitably.* Comp.: rect-ius; (Sup.: rect-issime).

rectūs, comp. adv.; see recte.

red-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [red (= rē with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. *To give back, return, restore.*—2. *To render, yield, give, pay.*—Pass.: red-dor, dītus sum, dī. rē-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnātum, dōnāre, 1. v. a. [rē, "back"; dōno, "to give"] With Dat. of person [§ 107]: *To give back, or restore, to one.*

rē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead back"; hence) *To bring back.*

rē-fēro, tūli (at Ode 1, 28 rettūli, for the sake of metre), lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rē, "back"; fēro, "to bear"] *To bear, carry, or bring, back; to give back.*

rē-fulgēo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. [rē, "back"; fulgēo, "to flash"] *To flash*

back or reflect a shining light; to glitter or glisten.

rēgī-a, æ, f. [rēgī-us, "royal"] *A regal abode; a palace.*

rēg-ŷus, ŷa, ŷum, adj. [rex, rēg-is, "a king"] *Kingly, royal, regal.*

regn-o, āvi, tum, āre, 1. v.n. and a. [regn-um, "a kingdom"] ("To possess a kingdom over"; hence) 1. Neut.: ("To reign, have royal power"; hence) *To rule, hold sway, lord it.*—2. Act.: *To rule, govern*;—at Ode 6, 11 the part. perf. pass. is folld. by Dat. of Agent [§ 107, d].—Pass.: regn-or, ātus sum, āri.

reg-num, ni, n. [rēg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence, "rule, dominion"; hence) 1. *Kingly rule, royal government or authority.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rēlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rēlinquo.

rē-līgo, līgāvi, līgātum, līgāre, 1. v. a. [rē, in "intensive" force; līgo, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, up*;—at Ode 11, 24 the part. perf. pass. is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass.: rē-līgōr, līgātus sum, līgāri.

rē-linguo, liqui, lictum, linqūere, 3. v. a. [rē; linguo, "to leave"] 1. [rē, "behind"] a. *To leave behind.*—b. *To leave remaining, to allow to remain,*

to leave.—2. [rē, "without force"] a. Locally: *To leave, quit.*—b. *To abandon, forsake, give up.*—Pass.: rē-linguor, lictus sum, linqui.

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [rē, "back"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send back"; hence) With Inf.: *To cease, or omit, to do, etc.; to leave off doing, etc.*;—at Ode 11, 3 remittas, 2. pers. sing. subj. pres., is used in the force of the Gr. Optative, i. e. to express a wish or desire.

rēmō-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for rēmōv-tus; fr. rēmōv-ēo, "to remove"] ("Removed" afur off; hence) *Distant, remote.*

rē-nīdēo, no perf. nor sup., nīdēre, 2. v. n. [rē, "again"; nīdēo, "to shine"] *To shine again; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent.*

rē-pēto, pētīvi or pētī, pētītum, pētēre, 3. v. a. [rē, "again"; pēto, "to seek"] 1. *To seek again.*—2. *To go back, or return, to.*

rē-s, rē-i, f. ("That which is said or told"; hence) 1. *A thing, affair, matter, etc.*—2. *A condition, circumstance, juncture, etc.*—3. Plur.: *The circumstances of life, whether good or bad*; Ode 3, 1 and 2, etc. [akin to pē-æ, "to say or tell"].

rē-sīdo, sēdi, no sup., sīdēre, 3. v. n. [rē, "without force";

sīdo, "to seat one's self"] ("To seat one's self, sit down," etc.; hence) Of feathers, etc.: *To settle or gather on the body, etc.*

rě-sorběo, no perf. nor sup., sorběre, 2. v. n. [rě, "back"; sorběo, "to suck"] *To suck back*, in figurative force; Ode 7, 15.

re-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a. [rě, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"] ("To extinguish" fire, etc.; hence) Of wine as Object: *To remove the fiery heat of*; i. e. *to temper or mix with water.*

rě-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgere, 3. v. n. [rě, "again"; surgo, "to rise"] *To rise again, to come to life again.*

rě-tardo, tardāvi, tardātum, tardāre, 1. v. a. [rě, "back"; tardo, "to delay"] *To delay and keep back; to hinder, impede, detain, retard.*

rě-torquěo, torsi, tortum, torquere, 2. v. a. [rě, "back"; torquěo, "to twist"] *To twist, or bend, back; to hurl, or cast, back.*

rětorsī, perf. ind. of rě-torquěo.

re-tracto, tractāvi, tractātum, tractāre, 1. v. a. [re, "again"; tracto, "to handle"] ("To handle again"; hence) *To reconsider, etc.*

re-tro, adv. [rě, "back"] *Backwards, back again.*

rě-us, i, m. [res, rě-i, in force of Law t. t., "a suit or action"] ("One pertaining to a res"; hence, "a party to an action"; hence) *An accused person, a defendant*; Ode 1, 13.

rě-věho, vexi, vectum, vēh-ere, 3. v. a. [rě, "back"; vēho, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, back.*

rě-vello, velli, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a. [rě, "back," and so "away"; vello, "to pluck"] ("To pluck away"; hence) *To pull up, remove by force, tear up, etc.*

rěvexi, perf. ind. of rěvēho. rex, regis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rěg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) 1. *A king.*—2. *A powerful, rich, or fortunate person*; Ode 14, 11.

Rhōdānus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now *Rhone*); a river of Gaul [prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower or Swift-passer"].

Rhœtus, i, m. *Rhœtus*; one of the giants who made war on the celestial gods.

rīdēo, risi, risum, rīdēre, 2. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: a. *To laugh.*—b. Of things as Subject: *To smile, i. e. to look cheerful or pleasant; to be charming.*—2. Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule* [prob. akin to

Bœotian κρῖδω = γελᾶω, "to laugh".

rīg-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [rīg-ēo, "to be stiff"] Of things: *Stiff, rigid*;—of a river, *ice-bound*.

rīpa, æ, f.: 1. *A bank of a stream*.—2. *The beach of the sea*.

rī-sus, sūs, m. [for rīd-sus; fr. rīd-ēo] *Laughier, a laugh*.

rī-vus, vi, m. ("That which flows"; hence) 1. *A stream of water*.—2. *A river* [akin to Gr. ῥέω; Sans. root SRU, "to flow"].

rō-bur, bōria, n. ("The strong thing"; hence, "an oak-tree"; hence, "oak-wood, oak"; hence, as being constructed of, or strengthened with, oak) *The Robur*, the name given to the lower and stronger part of the *prison* at Rome.

rōg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing [§ 98]: *To ask or entreat one for something; to beg something of one*.

Rōm-ūlus, ūli, m. [Rōm-a, "Rome"] ("The one belonging to *Roma*"; hence) *Romulus*; the fabled son of Mars and Rhea Silvia, the twin-brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome. He was worshipped, after death, under the name of Quirinus.

rōsa, æ, f.: 1. *A rose*.—2.

In collective force: *Roses; a wreath, or garland, of roses* [akin to Gr. ῥόδον].

rūbens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of rūbēo.—2. Pa.: *Red*.

rūb-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be red* [prob. akin to ἔ-ρυθ-ρός].

rūga, æ, f. *A wrinkle in the face, skin, etc.*

rū-ina, inæ, f. [rū-o, "to fall down"] ("A falling down"; hence) *Overthrow, ruin, destruction*.

rū-o, i, tum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To rush, rush onwards*.

rūp-es, is, f. [ru(m)p-o, "to break," through root RUP] ("The broken, or rent, thing"; hence) *A cliff, steep rock*.

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. reversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; anew, afresh*.

rūs, rūris, n.: 1. Sing.: *The country*.—2. Plur.: *Fields, lands*.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Sabines*; an ancient Italian people, whose territory adjoined that of the Latins.—Hence, Sābīn-us, a, um, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Sabines; Sabine*.—As Subst.: Sābīn-um, i, n. (sc. prædium) *A Sabine estate or farm*;—at Ode 18, 14 in plur.

sāc-er, ra, rum, adj. *Sacred, holy, hallowed* [root SAC

akin to Gr. ἅγ-ιος, "holy"; Sans. root याज, "to worship" (the deities)].

sacrā-mentum, menti, n. [sacr(a)-o, "to set apart or devote"] ("The thing setting apart or devoting," esp. to military service; hence, "the military oath"; hence) *An oath*, etc., in general.

sacr-ī-lēg-us, a, um, adj. [sacr-a, "sacred things"; (i) connecting vowel; lēg-o, in force of "to steal"] ("Stealing sacred things"; hence) *Impious, profane, sacrilegious*.

sæpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæpis, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: sæp-ius; (Sup.: sæp-issime).

sæpius; see sæpe.

sæv-ītīa, ītīæ, f. [sæv-us, "fierce"] ("The quality of the *sævus*"; hence) *Fierceness, cruelty, harshness*, etc.

sævus, a, um, adj. *Fierce, cruel, savage*, etc.

sæg-aλ, ācis, adj. [sæg-īo, "to be of quick perception"] ("Prone to be of quick perception"; hence) *Mentally: Quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*.

sægitta, æ, f. *An arrow*.

sælic-tum, ti, n. [sælix, sælic-is, "a willow"] ("A thing—here, place—provided with *salix*"; hence) *A willow-bed, osier-bed*.

sæl-inum, īni, n. [sæl, sæl-is, "salt"] ("A thing pertaining to *sal*"; hence) *A salt-cellar*.

sæl-īo, īi, tum, īre, 4. v. n. *To leap, spring, jump* [akin to Gr. ἅλ-λομαι, "to leap"].

sælis, 2. pers. sing. pres. ind. of sælīo; Ode 18, 26.

Sallustius, īi, m. *Sallustius (Caius)* with the cognomen of *Crispus*; the great-nephew of the historian who wrote the account of the conspiracy of Catiline, and that also of the Jugurthine War. Ode 2 is addressed to him.

saltus, ūs, m. *A forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland, forest* [akin to ἄλσος, "a grove"].

sān-e, adv. [sān-us, "sane, or sober, in mind"] ("After the manner of the *sanus*"; hence, "sanely, soberly"; hence) *Soberly, sanely, reasonably, discreetly*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: sān-īus.

sanguis, guīnis, m.: 1. *Blood*.—2. *Offspring* [akin to Sans. *asan* or *asanj*].

sāpiēnt-er, adv. [sāpiēns, sāpiēnt-is, "wise"] ("After the manner of the *sapiens*"; hence) *Wisely, prudently, discreetly*.

Sapphō, ūs (Acc. *Sappho*, Ode 13, 24), f. *Sappho*; a poetess born at Mitylēnē in Lesbos, who on account of

her hopeless love for Phaon threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.

sāt; see **sātis**.

sātelles, Itia, comm. gen. *An attendant*, esp. on a prince; *a guard*, etc.

sāt-is (**sāt**), adv.: 1. In adjectival force: *Enough, sufficient*.—2. *Enough, sufficiently* [root **sāt**; akin to Gr. *ἀδ-έω*, "to be sated"].

Sāt-urnus, urni, m. [**sāt-us**, "a sowing"] ("The Sower") *Saturn*; according to the myth an ancient king of Latium, who, after death, was regarded especially as the god of agriculture. He was early considered identical with the Greek *Κρόνος*, and thus father of Jupiter.

Sātýrus, i, m. *A Satyr*; a sylvan deity, companion of Bacchus. The Satyrs were represented as having long pointed ears, with a small horn behind each of them, a flat nose, a goat's tail, and goat's legs [Gr. *Σάτυρος*].

saxum, i, n.: 1. *A huge rough stone or fragment of rock*.—2. *Stones for buildings*; Ode 15, 20.

scando, **scandi**, **scansum**, **scandere**, 3. v. a.: 1. *To climb, mount, ascend*.—2. *Of lofty places: To scale* [akin to Sans. root **SKAND**, "to leap upwards, to mount"].

scēles-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for **sceler-tus**; fr. **scēlus**, **scēlēr-is**, "wickedness"] ("Having *scelus*"; hence) *Wicked, villainous*.

sci-licet, adv. [contr. fr. **scire licet**, "it is permitted to know"] 1. *Indeed, in truth, certainly*.—2. In ironical sense: *In good truth, forsooth*.

Scorpius, ū, m. *The Scorpion* as a sign of the Zodiac. In astrology the influence of Scorpius was considered baleful; hence the term *formidolosus* at Ode 17, 17 [Gr. *σκόρπιος*].

scortum, i, n. *A courtesan*.

Scythēs, æ, m.: 1. *A Scythian*.—2. In collective force: *The Scythian*, i. e. *the Scythian people, the Scythians*; Ode 11, 1:—a general designation of the nomad races of the north of Europe and Asia [Gr. *Σκύθης*].

sē, acc. and abl. of **sūi**.

sēcandus, a, um, Gerundive of **sēco**.

sēc-o, ūi, tum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To cut*.—2. *Of stone, marble, etc.: To hew, etc.*

sēc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for **sēqu-undus**; fr. **sēqu-or**, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) 1. *Of the wind: Fair, favourable*.—2. *Of circumstances, etc.: Favourable, propitious, auspicious, fortunate*.

sēc-us, adv. [prob. for sēqu-us; fr. sēqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than" something before mentioned; hence) *Otherwise*:—non secus, *not otherwise*, i. e. *in like manner*.

sēd, conj. [same word as sed = sine] ("Apart from, setting aside," etc.; hence) *But*.

sēd-es, is, f. [sēd-ēs, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode*.

sem-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. sam-a, in force of "all"].

sēnect-a, æ, f. [sēnect-us, (adj.) "old, aged"] *Old age*.

sēnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for senic-tus; fr. sēnex, (original gen.) sēnīc-is, "old"] ("The condition, or state, of the *senex*"; hence) *Old age*.

sēn-ex, is, adj. [sēn-ēs, "to be old"] *Old, aged*.—As Subst. m.: *An old man*;—at Ode 9, 13, *senex ter avo functus* = Nestor.

sensī, perf. ind. of sentiō.

sentiō, sensi, sensum, senti-ire, 4. v. a.: 1. *To feel*.—2. *To feel the effects of, experience*.

sēpārā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [sēpār(a)-o, "to separate"] ("Separated, or separate"; hence) *Remote, distant, lonely*.

Septīm-Yus, īi, m. [septīm-

us, "seventh"] ("One pertaining to *septimus*") *Septimius (Titus)*; a friend of Horace. Ode 6 is addressed to him.

sēpul-crūm, cri, n. [sēpāl-īo, "to bury," through root SEPUL] ("That which serves for burying"; hence) *A tomb, sepulchre*.

sēqu-or, ūtus (or sec-) sum, i. 3. v. dep.: *To follow* [akin to Gr. *ἐρμαι*; Sans. root SAOH].

sērius; see sēro.

sēr-o, adv. [sēr-us, "late"]

1. *Late*.—2. Comp.: *Later*:—sērius ocius, *later (or) earlier*; or according to the English idiom *sooner or later*; Ode 3, 26.

serv-a, æ, f. ("One dragged away or taken captive"; hence) *A female slave* [akin to Gr. *ἐρῶ*, "to drag"].

serv-īo, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 4. v. n. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("To be a slave"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4)]: *To obey, be obedient to*.

serv-ītus, ītātis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, or condition, of the *servus*"; hence, "slavery, servitude"; hence, concrete and in collective force) *Slaves, servants*;—at Ode 8, 18 applied to Barine's lovers.

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from

an enemy, or "keep whole"; hence) 1. *To preserve, guard, protect.*—2. *To preserve a particular state of mind, etc.; to observe, keep, etc.*—Pass.: *serv-or*, *atus sum*, *āri* [akin to *serva*; see *serva* at end].

seu; see *sive*.

sēv-ērus, *ēra*, *ērum*, adj. ("Reverenced"; hence, "serious, grave"; hence) Of things, etc.: *Serious, austere, severe* [akin to Gr. *σεβ-ομαι*, "to reverence"; Sans. root *śaf*, "to worship"].

sī, conj.: 1. *If*.—2. *Even if, although* [ē].

sībi, dat. of *sīl*.

sīc, adv. [for *sī-ce*; akin to *hic*; with suffix *ce*] *In this way; so, thus; in the following manner*.

Sīcūl-us, *a*, *um*, adj. [*Sīcūl-i*, "the *Siculi* or *Sicilians*"] ("Of, or belonging to, the *Siculi*"; hence) *Sicilian*.

sid-us, *ēris*, n. ("Shape, figure"; hence) 1. Plur.: *Stars* united in a figure; *a constellation*.—2. Sing.: *A star, constellation* [Gr. *εἶδος*].

signum, *i*, n. ("A sign, mark"; hence) *A sign* in the heavens; *a constellation*.

silent-iam, *ii*, n. [*sīlers*, *silent-is*, "silent"] *A being silent; silence, stillness*.

sim-plex, *plicis*, adj. [for *sim-plic-s*; fr. *sim* = *sem* in *semel*, "once"; *plic-o*, "to fold"]

("One fold"; hence) 1. *Simple*.—2. *Guileless, artless, ingenuous*.

sim-ul, adv.: 1. *At once*.—2. *At the same time*.—3. With *ac* (atque) or *alone*: *As soon as* [akin to Gr. *ὁμο-ιος*, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sīns, prep. gov. abl. [akin to *sē*, "apart"] *Without*.

sīno, *sivi*, *sītum*, *sīnēre*, 3. v. a. *To allow, permit, suffer*.

sīnus, *ūs*, m. ("A bent surface, a curve," etc.; hence) Of a garment: *The upper fold, or bosom*.

Sisŷphus, *i*, m. *Sisŷphus*; son of *Æolus*, king of *Corinth*, famous on account of his cunning and robberies. He was killed by *Theseus*. In the infernal regions he was condemned to roll a stone up a hill, and as soon as he had brought it to the top, it rolled back again.

sī-tis, *tis* (Acc. *sītīm*; Abl. *sītī*), f. ("A becoming exhausted"; hence, "exhaustion"; hence) *Thirst* [akin to Sans. root *ksht*, "to destroy"; pass., "to become exhausted"].

sī-ve (contr. *seu*), conj. (*sī*, "if"; *vē*, "or") *Or if*:—*sive* (*seu*) . . . *sive* (*seu*), *whether* . . . or.

sōdālis, *is*, comm. gen. *A companion*.

sōl, *sōlis*, m.: 1. *The sun*.—

2. *The heat of the sun* [akin to Gr. ἥλιος; Sans. *svar*].

sōlans, ntis, P. pres. of *sōlor*.

sōlūm, īi, n. *A seat or chair of state; a throne.*

sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.: 1. *To comfort, solace.*—

2. Of things as Object: *To lessen, assuage, mitigate*; Ode 5, 7.

sōl-um, i, n. [prob. fr. root SOL = SED in *sēd-ēo*, "to sit"] ("That on which a thing is seated, placed," etc.; hence, "the lowest part or bottom" of a thing; hence) *The ground, earth, soil.*

sōlūtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *solvo*.—2. Pa.: Of the hair: *Loose, unbound, flowing*, etc.

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvēre, 3. v. a. [for *sē-lūo*; fr. *sē*, "a-part"; *lūo*, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) 1. *To unloose, untie, unbind.*—2. Pass.: Of a wing: *To be relaxed in power; to be weakened or tired*; Ode 2, 7.—Pass.: *so-lvor*, lūtus sum, lvi.

som-nus, i, m.: 1. *Sleep*;—at Ode 16, 15 in plur.—2. Personified as a divinity: *Somnus* or *Sleep*; a son of *Erēbus* and *Nox* [akin to Gr. ἕκ-ρος; Sans. *svap-na*, fr. root SVAP, "to sleep"].

sōn-ītus, ītūs, m. [*sōn-o*, "to sound"] 1. *Sound.*—2. *Noise, din, crash.*

sōn-o, ūi, ītum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To sound forth"; hence) *To sing, pour forth* in verse, etc.; Ode 13, 26 [akin to Sans. root SVAN, "to sound"].

sōn-us, i, m. [*sōn-o*, "to sound"] ("That which sounds"; hence) *A noise, sound.*

sord-es, is, f. [*sord-ēo*, "to be filthy"] *Filth, dirt, squalor*, etc.;—at Ode 10, 7 in plur.

sord-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [id.] 1. *Filthy, dirty, squalid*, etc.—2. *Mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid.*

sōror, ōris, f. *A sister*:—tres sorores, *the three sisters*, i. e. the Fates; Ode 3, 16 [akin to Sans. *svasrī*].

sors, tis, f.: 1. *A lot* by which a thing is determined.—2. *Lot*, i. e. *appointed condition, state*, etc.

spar-go, si, sum, gēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To strew, scatter.*—2. *To sprinkle, besprinkle, wet.*—Pass.: *spar-gor*, sus sum, gi [σπαρ, root of σπέρω, "to sow"; hence, "to scatter or strew like seed"].

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [*spēc-īo*, "to see"] *To look at, or towards; to gaze at or upon.*

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, spernēre, 3. v. a. ("To sever"; hence) *To despise; hold in light esteem, scorn, spurn*

[akin to Sans. root *SPHUR*, "to destroy"].

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hope for, expect*, etc. [probably akin to Sans. root *SPRIH*, "to desire or long for"].

spīr-ītus, ītūs, m. [*spīr-o*, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence, "breath"; hence) 1. *Spirit, disposition*.—2. *A poetic spirit, poetic inspiration*.

spissus, a, um, adj. *Thick*.

splend-ōo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To shine, glitter, glisten*.

sta-gnum, gni, n. [*st(a)-o*, "to stand"] ("That which is produced by standing"; hence) A piece of *standing water*; a *pool*.

stātūo, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūere, 3. v. a. [*stātus*, uncontr. gen. *stātū-is*, "a standing position"] ("To cause to be in a standing position"; hence) Of a tree as Object: *To set, plant*.

stel-la, lāe, f. [for *ster-la*; fr. *ster-no*, "to strew"] ("The strewer" of light; hence) A *star*.

sto, stēti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n.: 1. *To stand*.—2. *To last, remain, continue* [akin to Gr. *στᾶ-ω*, *ἵ-στη-μι*; Sans. root *STHĀ*].

strōpo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. n. *To resound, roar*, etc.

strū-o, xi, ctum, ēre, 3. v. a. *To build, erect, construct* [akin to Gr. *στρο-ῖννυμι*, Sans. root *STRI*, "to spread"].

stūp-ōo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be struck aghast; to be amazed or astounded* [akin either to Gr. *τῦπ-τω*, "to beat"; Sans. root *TUP*, "to hurt"; —or to Sans. root *STUMBH*, "to stupefy"].

Stygius, a, um; see *Styx*.

Styx, *Stygis* and *Stygos*, f. ("The hateful, or detested, thing") *Styx*; a river of the lower world.—Hence, *Stygius*, īa, īum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Styx; Stygian* [*Στύξ* = *Στῆγ-ς*, fr. *στρυ-έω*, "to hate"].

sūb, prep. gov. abl. (and acc.): 1. *Under, beneath, below*.—2. *Near, or close, to*.—3. *In time; During, at* [akin to Gr. *ὑπ-ό*, Sans. *up-a*].

sūbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *sūbīgo*.

sūb-īgo, ēgi, actum, īgere, 3. v. a. [for *sūb-āgo*; fr. *sūb*, "beneath"; *āgo*, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion beneath"; hence) 1. *To bring under*.—2. *To conquer, subjugate, subdue*.—Pass.: *sūb-īgor*, actus sum, īgi.

sūi (Dat., sibi; Acc. and Abl., se, or reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of himself, herself, itself, or themselves*.

sum, **fūi**, **esse**, v. n.: 1. *To be*.—2. With Dat. [§ 107, c]: *To be to one*, i. e. *I*, etc., *have* [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. *εἶμι* = *eimi*, and Sans. root *as*, “to be”; in perf. tenses, and in fut. part. akin to Sans. root *bhū*, “to be”].

sum-mōvēō, **mōvi**, **mōtum**, **mōvēre**, 2. v. a. [for sub-mōvēō; fr. *sūb*, “from beneath”; *mōvēō*, “to move”] (“To move from beneath”; hence) 1. *To send*, or *drive away*.—2. *Of care, etc.*, as Object: *To remove, clear away, disperse*, as a lictor does the people when in the way of the consul; Ode 16, 10.—3. With accessory notion of advance: *To move forwards*, away from the present spot; *to extend*; Ode 18, 21.

summus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. *Highest, loftiest*.—2. *The highest part, or top*, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution. (825) Pos.: *sūperus*; Comp.: *sūpērior*).

sum-ptus, **ptūs**, m. [*sūm-o*, in force of “to spend”] (“A spending”; hence) *Expense, cost, etc.*

sūper-bus, **ba**, **bum**, adj. [*sūper*, “above”] (“That is above” others; hence) 1. *Proud, haughty, arrogant*.—2. *Of things: Splendid, magnificent, superb*.

sūper-nus, **na**, **num**, adj. [*sūper*, “above”] (“That is above”; hence) *Above, in the upper part*.—As Subst.: *sūperna*, **ōrum**, n. plur. *The upper parts* of the body;—at Ode 20, 11 *superna* is Acc. of “Respect” after *mutor* [§ 100].

sūper-ste-s, **stī-t-is**, adj. [for super-sta-t-s; fr. *sūper*, “above or beyond”; *st(a)-o*, “to stand”] (“Standing above or beyond” in time; hence) *Surviving, outliving, one*.

sūper-vācūs, **vācūa**, **vācūum**, adj. [*sūper*, in “augmentative” force; *vācūs*, “empty”] (“Exceedingly empty”; hence) *Useless, needless, superfluous, unnecessary*.

sup-pōno, **pōsui**, **pōsitum**, **pōnēre**, 3. v. a. [for sub-pōno; fr. *sūb*, “beneath”; *pōno*, “to put or place”] With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To put, or place*, an object *beneath* something.—Pass.: *sup-pōnor*, **pōsitus** **sum**, **pōni**.

suppōsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *suppōno*.

supra, adv. [contr. fr. *sūpērā*, adverbial abl. of *sūpērus*, “that is above”] *Beyond, over, more, in addition*; Ode 18, 11.

sūprēmus, a, um, sup. adj. In time: *The last*. (825) Pos.: *sūpērus*; Comp.: *sūpērior*.

sūra, æ, f. *The calf of the leg.*

sur-go, rexi, rectum, gēre, 3. v. n. [contr. fr. sur-rēgo, for sub-rēgo; fr. sūb, "upwards, up"; rēgo, "to lead straight or direct"] ("To lead straight, or direct, upwards or up"; hence, in reflexive force) *To rise*;—at Ode 9, 11 of the evening star.

sus-cīto, cītāvi, cītātum, cītāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-cīto; fr. sub (= sūb), "from beneath"; cīto, "to move violently"] ("To move violently from beneath"; hence, "to lift up"; hence) *To rouse, arouse, stir up, awaken.*

su-spēc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for sub-spēc-or; fr. sūb, denoting "secretly"; spec, root of spēc-īo, "to look at"] ("To look at secretly or askance"; hence, with effect for cause) *To mistrust, suspect.*

sustālĕram, sustāli, plu-perf. and perf. ind. of tollo.

sū-us, a, um, pron. adj. [sū-i, "of himself," etc.] *Of, or belonging to, himself, herself, itself, or themselves; his own, her own, its own, their own.*

Sŷrī-us, a, um, adj. [Sŷrī-a, "Syria"] *Of, or belonging to, Syria; Syrian.*

Syrtils, is, f. ("Sand-bank") *Syrtis; a greater and a smaller on the north-eastern coast of*

Africa. The former is now "Sidra"; the latter "Cabea" [Gr. Σίδρις].

tācĕo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be silent.*

tācĭt-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [tācĭt-us, "silent"] *Of a stream: Silent, quiet, still.*

tāmen, adv. [prob. a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far," with adversative qualification) *For all that; notwithstanding, nevertheless.*

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem, fr. tam, "so" with demonstrative suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last.*

tango, tētiġi, tactum, tang-ēre, 3. v. a. *To touch.*

Tantālus, i, m. *Tantālus*; a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niōbē. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent, for punishment, to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated when he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also, ever threatening to fall, hung over his head;—at Ode 18, 37 Tantāli genus = Pelops, Atreus, Thyestes, Agamemnon, and Orestes [Gr. Τάνταλος].

tard-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [tard-us, "slow"] ("To make *tardus*"; hence) *To delay, hinder, retard*.

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρος; akin to Sans. *sthārin*, "a beast of burden"; compare Anglo-Sax. "steor"; Eng. "steer"].

te, acc. and abl. sing. of **tu**.

Tecmessa, æ, f. *Tecmessa*; a daughter of Teuthras, king of Mysia, and the slave of Ajax;—at Ode 4, 6 the first syllable is short [Gr. Τέκμησσα].

tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr. tēg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) 1. *The roof of a building*.—2. *A building as covered by a roof*.—3. *A house, dwelling, abode*.

tēcum = cum te; see cum.

Tēlāmon, ōnis, m. *Tēlāmon*; the father of Ajax [Gr. Τελαμων, "Bearer or Supporter"].

tellūs, ūris, f.: 1. *The earth as opp. to the sea*.—2. Personified: *Tellus, or Earth*; the mother of the Titans, or Giants, who made war on the celestial gods; see Ode 12, 7.—3. *Land, country*.

tēmēr-e, adv. [obsol. adj. tēmēr-us, "despising"] ("After the manner of the *temerus*"; hence) *Heedlessly, at random*.

tempērātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of tempēro.—2.

Pa.: *Moderate, sober, temperate*.

tempēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prob. akin to tempus in etymological force] 1. *To mingle in due proportion; to qualify, etc.*—2. *To rule, regulate, govern, moderate, temper*.

tem-plum, pli, n. ("A piece cut off"; hence, "an open space marked off by the augur for taking auspices"; hence) *A temple*, as a place dedicated to some deity [akin to Gr. τέμνω, "to cut"].

tem-pus, pōris, n. [akin to tem-plum] ("A section or portion"; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) 1. *Time in general*;—at Ode 3, 5 omni tempore is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—2. *State, or condition, at any particular time*:—tempus ultimum, *the lowest state or the last extremity*, Ode 7, 1.

tendo, tētendi, tensum or tentum, tendēre, 3. v. a. and n.: 1. Act.: a. *To stretch out, extend*.—b. Of a bow as Object: *To bend*.—2. Neut.: *To bend one's way, to go* [akin to rev, root of revolve].

tēn-ō, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold, keep*.—2. *To have possession of, possess*.

tēnū-is, e, adj. ("Stretched out"; hence) 1. *Thin, slender*.—2. *Trifling, slight; small in*

degree, etc. [akin to Sans. *tana*, "thin"].

tēp-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tēpēo, "to be warm"]
Warm.

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"]

1. *Three times, thrice*.—2. With adjectives to denote a high degree of their quality: *Thrice*:—ter amplius, *thrice huge*, i. e. immensely huge, Ode 14, 7.—3. With verbs to denote a repeated action, etc.: *Thrice*:—ter crepuit lætum sonum, *thrice raised a joyful sound*, i. e. gave repeated exclamations, Ode 17, 26.

tēr-es, ētis, adj. [tēr-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbed"; hence, "rounded-off"; hence) *Well-turned, well-shaped, well-formed*.

ter-mīnus, mīni, m. ("That which is passed over"; hence) *A boundary-line, boundary, limit* [akin to Sans. root TRI, "to pass over"].

terra, æ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as such.—2. *The earth, ground, soil*.—3. *A land, country, etc.*—Plur.: *Lands*, etc.; i. e. the world [prob. akin to Gr. τέρσσαι, "to be, or become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH or TARSH, "to thirst"].

terr-ēo, ūi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To frighten, terrify* [akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble";

in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

test-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [test-is, "a witness"]
To bear witness, depose, or testify, to.

tētīgi, perf. ind. of tango.
thēātrum, i, n. *A theatre* [Gr. θέατρον].

Thessālus, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*:—Thessālus victor = Achilles; see Achilles [Gr. Θέσσαλος].

Thrācē, es, f. *Thrace* [Gr. Θράκη].

Thrax, ācis, adj. [for Thrac-s; fr. Thrāc-ē, "Thrace"]
Of, or belonging to, Thrace; Thracian.

Thyias (dissyll.), ādis, f. *A Bacchante* [Gr. Θύιας].

thyrsus, i, m. ("A stalk or stem" of a plant; hence) *The staff, or thyrsus*, of Bacchus; which was a staff entwined with ivy and vine-shoots, and carried by Bacchus and the Bacchantes [Gr. θύστρος].

Tībēris, is, m. *The Tiber* (now *Tevere*), the river on which Rome was built.

Tibur, ūris, n. *Tibur* (now *Tivoli*); a town of Latium on the Anio.

tīm-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*.

tīm-īdus, īda, īdum, adj. [tīm-ēo, "to fear"] *Timid*.

tīm-or, ōris, m. [id.] *Fear*.

tinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tingo.

tingo, tinxi, tinctum, tingere, 3. v. a. ("To wet"; hence) *To dye, colour, tinge*.—Pass.: **tingor**, tinctus sum, tingi.

Tithōnus, i, m. *Tithonus*; the husband of Aurora, changed in his old age into a grasshopper [Gr. Τιθωνός].

Tityos, i (Acc. Tityon, Ode 14, 8), m. *Tityos*; a giant slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona. So huge was he that in Tartarus his body extended over nine acres. His punishment consisted in being chained to a rock, while a vulture preyed upon his liver, which grew again as rapidly as it was devoured [Gr. Τιτυός].

tōl-ēro, ēraui, ērātum, ērare, 1. v. a. [root TOL; see tollo] *To bear, endure, support*.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, tollere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lift up, raise*, whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To take away, carry off*.—3. *To remove, put an end to*.—4. a. Of personal Objects: *To kill, destroy*.—b. Of cities, etc., as Object: *To destroy, lay waste, raze to the ground*.—Pass.: **tollor**, sublātus sum, tolli [root TOL, akin to Sans. root TUL, "to lift"; Gr. τολ-ω, "to bear"].

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen., tōtius;

Dat., tōti), adj. ("Increased"; hence) *The whole or entire, the whole of* [akin to Sans. root TV, in meaning of "to increase"].

trabs, trābis, f. ("A beam"; hence) *A roof*;—at Ode 18, 8 in plur. [akin to Gr. τραβ-ηξ].

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trah-to; fr. trāh-o] ("To draw, etc., much" to one; hence) 1. *To take in one's hand, to handle*.—2. Of a written work: *To take in hand, handle, undertake*.

trādīdi, perf. ind. of trādo. trā-do, didi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra = trans, "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across, or over"; hence, "to deliver, transmit"; hence) *To deliver up, betray, surrender*.

trāgēdia, æ, f. *Tragedy* [τραγῳδία, literally "goat-song," because at the representation of early tragedies a goat was sacrificed, or was given as the prize; or else because the actors were clothed in goat-skins].

trāho, traxi, tractum, trāhere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To drag or draw*.—2. Of wool: *To draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin*, etc.

trē-o-ēni, ēnæ, ēna, num. distrib. adj. plur. [contr. and changed fr. trī-cent-ēni; fr. tres, tri-um, "three"; cent-

um, "a hundred"] ("Three hundred each or apiece"; hence) For an indefinite number: *Three-hundred*, i.e. *countless, innumerable*.

trēpīd-o, āvī, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [trēpīd-us, "trembling"] 1. Neut.: a. Of persons or things as Subject: *To be in a state of confusion, alarm, or trepidation; to tremble*.—b. Of a stream as Subject: *To run tremblingly along*.—2. Act.: *To tremble at* through fear:—*trepidavit claudere, has trembled at closing*, i. e. has approached the dreaded verge of.

tres, trīs, num. adj. plur. *Three* [Gr. *τρεῖς*; Sans. *tri*].

tri-lingu-is, e, adj. [tres, tri-um, "three"; lingu-a, "a tongue"] *Three-tongued, having three tongues*;—applied, at Ode 19, 81, to the mouths of the three-headed Cerberus.

tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sorrowful*:—*tristis unda, the sorrowful water or the water of sorrow*, i. e. the Styx, Ode 14, 8:—*triste lignum, the sad, or gloomy, tree* which was nearly causing the death of Horace, Ode 18, 11 [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble," and so, literally, "trembling"].

trīumphus, i, m. ("A triumphal procession"; hence)

A victory, triumph [ἑπλάμβος, a processional hymn in honour of Bacchus].

Trōīlos, i (Gr. Acc. Trōīlōn, Ode 9, 16), m. *Troilus*; a son of Priam, slain by Achilles [Gr. *Τρῳίλος*].

trōpseum, i, n. ("A trophy"; i. e. a sign or mark of victory, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, to which were attached the arms, shields, helmets taken from the enemy; afterwards formed of stone, and ornamented in the like manner; hence) *Victory*;—at Ode 9, 19 in plur. [Gr. *τρόπαιον*, "a trophy"; literally, "a thing pertaining to *τρωή*—i. e. rout—of the enemy"].

trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūd-ēre, 3. v. a. *To push, push forwards or along*.—Pass.: *trūdor, trūsus sum, trūdi*.

truncus, i, m. *The trunk, or stem, of a tree*.

tū, tūi (plur. vos), pers. pron. *Thou, you* [τὺ, Doric form of σὺ].

tūli, perf. ind. of fero.

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. *τό*].

tūm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tūm-ēo, "to swell"] ("A swelling"; hence) Of the mind, etc.: *Disturbance, agitation, disquietude, tumult*.

turbīdum, adv. [adverbial neut. of turbīdus, "disturbed"]

In a disturbed, or agitated, manner; tumultuously.

turg-ídus, ída, ídum, adj. [turg-éo, "to be swollen"]
Swollen, swelling.

turma, æ, f.: 1. *A troop, or squadron, of cavalry.*—2. *A troop, band, throng, etc., in general.*

turpíor, us; see turpis.

turpis, e, adj.: 1. *Unightly, ugly.*—2. *Shameful, base, dishonourable.*—3. *Unseemly, unbecoming.* (Comp.: turpíor; (Sup.: turp-íssímus).

turris, is, f. *A tower* [Gr. τούρῖς].

tūt-ēla, ēlæ, f. [tūt-or, "to protect"] *Protection, defence.*

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tū-ēor, "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure; free from, or out of, danger.*

tū-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tū, tū-i, "thou"] *Thy, thine, your.*

týrannus, i, m. *A sovereign, ruler; also, a despot, tyrant* [τύραννος].

über, éris, adj. [über, "a teat, udder, dug," etc., yielding milk; hence, "fruitfulness, fertility"] ("Having uber"; hence, "fruitful, fertile"; hence) With Gen. [§ 119, b]: *Abounding, or rich, in; full of.*

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui, "who, which"] 1. Of place:

At which place, where.—2. Of time: *When.*

ū-dus, da, dum, adj. [for uv-dus; fr. obsol. ūv-ēo, "to be damp"] *Damp, moist, wet.*

ul-lus, la, lum (Gen. ullius; Dat. ulli), adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any.*

ulmus, i, f. *An elm-tree, elm.*

ultímus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. In place: a. *Furthest; most distant or remote.*—b. *The furthest, or most distant, part of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.*—2. To mark the (highest or) lowest point, etc.: *The lowest.* (Pos.: obsol. ulter; Comp.: ultērior).

ultr-ā, prep. and adv. [obsol. ulter, ultr-i, "that is beyond"] 1. Prep. gov. Acc.: *Beyond.*—2. Adv.: *Beyond, further, whether in place, time, or degree.*

umbra, æ, f.: 1. *Shade.*—2. Plur.: *The shades, or spirits, of the dead.*

und-a, æ, f. ("That which wets") 1. *Water.*—2. *A wave, billow* [akin to Sans. root UNḌ, "to wet or moisten"].

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde; fr. qu-i, "who, which"] 1. Of place: *From which place, whence.*—2. Of persons: *From whom; Ode 12, 7.*

und-i-que, adv. [und-e,

"whence"; (i) connecting vowel; indefinite suffix *que* ("Whencesoever"; hence) *On all sides*.

ultimus, a, um, sup. adj.:

1. Of place: *Furthest, most distant or remote*.—2. *The furthest, or most remote, part of that to which it is in attribution.* (*Pos.*: obsol. *ulter*; Comp.: *ulterior*).

unctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ungo*.

ungo, unxi, unctum, ungere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To smear, besmear*.—2. *To anoint*.—Pass.: *ungor*, unctus sum, ungi [akin to Sans. root अङ्ग, "to smear, etc."].

ungu-entum (trisyll.), enti, n. [*ungu-o*, "to anoint"] ("The anointing thing"; hence) *An unguent, ointment, perfume*.

unguis, is, m.: 1. Of persons: *A nail of the finger, etc.*—2. Of animals: *A claw, talon, etc.* [akin to Gr. *ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος*; Sans. *nakha*].

ūn-icus, ica, icum, adj. [*ūn-us*, "one"] ("Pertaining to *unus*"; hence) *One and no more; sole, alone, only*.

un-quam, adv. [*ūn-us*, "one"; *quam*, as in *quisquam*] *At any (one) time; ever*.

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. *ūnius*; Dat. *ūni*), adj.: 1. *One; a single person, etc.*—2. *One and*

the same; Ode 11, 10 [akin to Gr. *εἷς, ἐν-ός*].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. fr. *urb-o*, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) *A city, a walled town*.

urgendo, Gerund in *do* fr. *urgēo*.

urgēo, ursi, no sup., *urgēre*, 2. v. a. ("To press, urge," etc.; hence) 1. Of the sea as Object: *To press, or force, one's way through*.—2. *To follow up, keep to*; i. e. a. *To pursue* in elegies; Ode 9, 9.—b. With Inf.: *To continue to do, etc.*; Ode 18, 20.

ūr-na, nē, f.: 1. *A water-pot, water-jar, urn*.—2. *An urn* for holding lots [akin to Sans. *vār-i*, "water"].

ūsīta-tus, ta, tum, adj. [*ūsīt(a)-or*, "to use often"] ("Often used"; hence) *Customary, usual, wonted, common, etc.*

u-s-quam, adv. [akin to *qui*, (indef.) "any"; with *s* epenthetic, and suffix *quam*; see *unquam*] 1. *Any where*.—2. With verb of motion: *Any whither*.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to *qui*; with *s* epenthetic; *que*, indefinite suffix] In time: *Continuously* from this time forth; *constantly, continually, ever*.

ū-sus, sūs, m. [for *ut-sus*;

fr. ūt-or, "to use"] 1. *Use*.—
2. *Service*, etc.

ūt (ūti), adv. and conj.: 1.
Adv.: a. *As*.—b. *Like as*.—
c. *In what manner, how*.—d.
In exclamations: *How! how
much! how greatly!*—2. Conj.:
That; in order that.

ut-cumque, adv. [ut,
"when"; indefinite suffix
cumque] *Whenever, at what-
ever time*.

ūter-que, utrā-que, utrum-
que (Gen. utrius-que; Dat.
utri-que), pron. adj. [uter,
"one or the other"; que, suf-
fix] *One and the other; both,
each*.—As Subst.: ūterque,
utriusque, m. *Both one and
the other; both, each*.

1. ūti; see ūt.

2. ūti, pres. inf. of ūtor.

ūtīnam, adv. [§ 147] *Oh! /
that, would that, etc*.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v.
dep. With Abl. [§ 119, α]:
To use, make use of, employ.

ūva, æ, f.: 1. *A grape*.—2.
A cluster, or bunch, of grapes.

ūv-īdus, īda, īdum, adj.
[obsol. ūv-ēo, "to be moist"]

1. *Moist, damp, wet, humid*.—

2. *Moistened; i. e. well soaked
with wine, having drunk
copiously or freely; Ode 19,
18*.

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse*.

vacca, æ, f. *A cow* [prob.
akin to Sans. *vaça*, "a cow"].

vāl-ēo, īi, ītum, ēre, 2. v. n.
("To be strong"; hence) With
Inf.: *To have the power to do,
etc.; to be able, or mighty,
to do, etc.* [prob. akin to Sans.
bal-a, "strength"].

Valg-īus, īi, m. [valg-us,
"bow-legged"] ("One per-
taining to *valgus*") *Valgius*
(*Titus*); a friend of Horace.
Ode 9 is addressed to him.

vār-īus, īa, īum, adj.
("Mottled, spotted"; hence) Of
autumn: *Variegated, party-
coloured* [akin to Gr. *βαλ-
ίds*].

vā-tes, tis, comm. gen. ("A
speaker"; hence, "a sooth-
sayer"; hence) *A poet, bard*
[prob. akin to *φα*, root of *fā-ri*,
"to speak"; and to *φα*,
whence *φά-σκω φη-μι*, "to
say"].

vē, enclitic conj. Or [akin
to Sans. *vā*, a particle denoting
"option"].

vel, conj. [akin to *vāl-o*, "to
wish"] ("Wish or choose";
hence) *Or if you will; or*:—
vel . . . vel, *either . . . or*.

vē-lum, li, n. [for *veh-lum*,
fr. *vēh-o*, "to carry"] ("The
carrying thing"; hence) *A
sail*.

vēna, æ, f.: 1. *A blood-
vessel, vein; Ode 2, 15*.—

2. *Natural bent, genius, dis-
position, vein; Ode 18, 10*.

Venāfrum, i. n. *Venafrum*
(now *Venafro*); a town of

the Samnites famed for its olive-oil.

vēn-ālis, āle, adj. [vēn-us or vēn-um, "sale"] ("Pertaining to *venus* or *venum*"; hence) *That may be sold or purchased; that is to be sold or purchased*;—at Ode 16, 7 fold. by Abl. of price [§ 117].

vē-nē-num, nī, n. [for venec-num; fr. ve, "intensive" particle; nēc-o, "to kill"] ("The powerful killing thing"; hence) *Poison*.

vent-us, i, m. ("The blowing thing"; hence) *Wind* [akin to Sans. root *vā*, "to blow," through part. pres. *vānt*, "blowing"; cf. Sans. *vāt-a*, "wind," as "the blowing thing"].

Vēn-us, ēris, f. ("The loved one") 1. *Venus*; the goddess of love and beauty.—2. *Love*, as a passion or emotion [akin to Sans. root *van*, "to love"].

vēr, vēris, n. *Spring* [Gr. *ἦρ*].

ver-nus, na, num, adj. [vēr, "spring"] *Of, or belonging to, the spring; spring-, vernal*.

ver-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for vert-so; fr. vert-o, "to turn"] ("To turn much or often"; hence) *To turn over and over; to keep turning; to shake*.—Pass.: **ver-sox**, sātus sum, sāri.

vesc-or, no perf. i, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, a]: *To feed upon, to eat, to take as food* [akin to *esc-a*, "food"; or perhaps Gr *βόσκ-ω*, "to feed"].

Vesper, ēris and ēri, m. ("The evening"; hence) *The evening-star; Vespērus* [Gr. *Ἑσπερος*].

vest-īo, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "clothing"] ("To put clothing on" some object; hence) *To clothe, cover, etc.*

vētōres, um; see *vētus*.

vēt-us, ēris, adj. *Old, ancient*.—As Subst.: *vētōres*, um, m. plur. *The men of old, or ancient, time; the ancients* [prob. akin to *Fēr-os*, "a year"].

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. vēh-o, "to carry"] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying) *To move violently, to shake, agitate, toss, etc.*

vī-a, æ, f. ("The thing that carries or conveys"; hence) *A way, street, road* [prob. akin to Sans. *vah-a*, "a road," fr. root *van*, "to carry"].

victīma, æ, f.: 1. *A sacrificial victim*.—2. *A victim* to Orcus, etc.; Ode 3, 24.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root *VIC*] *Conqueror, victor*.

victus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.

vīdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vīdĕre, 2. v. a. : 1. *To see*.—2. Pass. : *To seem, appear*.—Pass. : vīdĕor, vīsus sum, vīdĕri [akin to Gr. ἰδ-ειν; Sans. root VID, "to perceive"; originally "to see"].

vīdi, perf. ind. of vīdĕo.

vīdŭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vīdŭ-us, "bereaved"] With Abl. [§ 119, b] : *To bereave, or deprive, of*.—Pass. : vīdŭ-or, ātus sum, āri.

vīl-la, lā, f. [probably for vic-la; fr. vic-us, "a village"] ("A thing pertaining to a vicus"; hence) *A country house, country seat, villa*.

vinco, vici, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome*.—Pass. : vincor, victus sum, vinci.

vīn-um, i, n. *Wine*;—at Ode 3, 13 in plur. [Gr. *Foly-os*].

vīōl-ārĭum, ārĭi, n. [vīōl-a, "a violet"] ("A thing pertaining to vīōla"; hence) *A bed, or bank, of violets; a violet-bed, a violet-bank*.

vī-ōlens, ōlentis, adj. [vi-s, "force"] ("Abounding in vis"; hence) *Furious, violent*.

Comp. : vīōlent-ior; (Sup. : vīōlent-issĭmus).

vīpĕr-inus, ina, inum, adj. [vīpĕr-a, "a viper"] *Of, or belonging to, a viper, snake, or serpent*.

vīr, vīri, m. : 1. *A man*.—2. *A husband* [akin to Sans. *vīra*, "a hero"].

vīre-ns, ntis, adj. [vīrĕ-o, "to be green"] *Green, verdant*.

vir-go, gĭnis, f. : 1. *A virgin, maiden*.—2. *A young woman, a girl*;—at Ode 8, 23 *virgines nuptae* = *newly married young women, brides*.

vīr-īdis, īda, adj. [vīr-ĕo, "to be green"] *Green*.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vīr, "a man"] ("The quality of the vir"; hence) 1. *Valour, bravery*.—2. *Moral worth or excellence; virtue*.

vis, vis (plur. vīres, ūm), f. : 1. *Strength*.—2. *Force, violence* [Gr. *Fis*].

visendus, a, um, Gerundive of viso.

vī-so, si, sum, sĕre, 3. v. a. [for vid-so; fr. vīd-ĕo, "to see, to look at"] 1. *To look at attentively; to behold, survey*.—2. *To go to see, to visit*.

vītī-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [vītī-um, "a fault"] ("Full of vītium"; hence, "full of faults, defective"; hence) Morally : *Wicked, corrupt, depraved*.

vītĭum, ūi, n. : 1. *A fault, error*.—2. *A crime, vice, etc*.

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun*.

vītŭlus, i, m. *A calf* [Gr. *Fitalōs*].

vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To live*.—2. Impers. Pass.: vīvĭtur, *It is lived by him*, i. e. *he lives*; Ode 16, 13 [akin to Sans. root *jīv*].

vixĕro, fut. perf. ind. of vīvo.

vōc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a.: 1. Neut.: *To call*.—2. Act.: a. *To call a person, etc.*—b. *To call upon, invoke*.—c. With second Acc.: *To call a person, etc.*, that which is denoted by such second Acc.—d. *To call by name*, esp. a dear dying person.—Pass.: vōc-or, ātusum, āri.—N.B. The usual reading at Ode 20, 6 and 7 is that given in the Text, viz. *quem vocas Dilecte, Mæcenas*. Here *Dilecte* is regarded as standing in the place of an indeclinable word, and forms the second Acc. after *vocas*. Render, therefore, *whom you, Mæcenas, call Beloved One* (or *Dear Friend*). A passage in which a declinable word is regarded as indeclinable is to be found in Ovid, Met. 1, 169: *Lactea nomen habet* (sc. *via sublimis* given in the preceding line), *has the name* (of) *Laeten* (i. e. *the Milky Way*). In the above force and construction the passage in the Text must be referred to no. 2. c. By some, however, a different

punctuation is given, viz. *quem vocas, Dilecte Mæcenas*. Here the rendering must be according to no. 2. d.: viz. *whom you, my beloved Mæcenas, call by name*. Those who adopt this meaning consider Horace as speaking as one undergoing transformation into the *canōrus ales* (line 16), and so virtually passing from human life. Yet a third view is taken by others, who regard *vocas* as implying *you call* to your society, i. e. "whose society you seek or desire." Here the word must be referred to no. 2. a. [akin to Sans. root *vach*, "to speak"].

1. vōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To fly*.

2. vōlo, vōlūi, velle, v. a. irreg. *To will, ordain, etc.*;—at Ode 12, 14 foll'd. by Objective clause [akin to Gr. *βολ*, root of *βόλ-ομαι* = *βο(ύ)λ-ομαι*, "to wish"; and Sans. root *vri*, "to choose"].

vōlv-o, vōlvi, vōlūtum, vōlvĕre, 3. v. a. *To roll, roll along* [akin to Gr. *ῥελύνω*, "to roll"].

vort-ex, icis, m. [for vert-ex; fr. vert-o, "to turn"] ("The turning thing"; hence) *A whirlpool, eddy*.

vōt-ivus, iva, ivum, adj. [vōt-um, "a vow"] ("Pertaining to a vow"; hence) *Vowed, promised by a vow*.

vō-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vōv-ō, "to vow"] ("That which is vowed"; hence) *A vow*.

vōx, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls"; hence) 1. *The voice*.—2. *A maxim, doctrine, opinion*, etc.;—at Ode 2, 21 in plur.

vulg-us, i, n. *The common people, the mass, the multitude* [prob. akin to Gr. *Φύλας*].

vul-tus (old form **vol-tus**), tūs, m. [prob. vōl-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, or expressing one's wish" by the looks; hence) 1. *Expression of countenance, aspect, mien*.—2. *Face, countenance*.—3. Of things: *Face, look, appearance, aspect*.

Xanthias, æ (Voc. **Xanthiā**, Ode 4, 2), m. *Xanthias*; see **Phœceus**.

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